

# HISTORY

*John* OF THE *Golden*  
**WARS** in Hungary,

Since it was First

Invaded by the **TURKS**,

To this Time.

Being an Exact and Impartial Relation,  
of all the Memorable Transactions from time  
to time; as Battles, Sieges, Policies, Stra-  
tagems, Treaties, &c. on either part. The  
Divisions and Discontents of the *Hungarian*  
Nobility; and by what means that King-  
dom fell to the House of *Austria*, and be-  
came a Province of the *German Empire*.  
But more especially, what Relates to *Cool-  
Teckely*, from his taking up Armes against  
the Emperor, to the time of his Surprizal  
by the *Turks*; and being sent in Irons to  
*Adrianople*. Also the taking of *Nemken*.

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*The Second Edition, with large Additions.*

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Faithfully Collected by *J. Shirley, Gent.*

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London, Printed for *William W. Barwood*,  
next the *Crown-Tavern* in *Duck-Lane*, 1686.

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T O T H E  
R E A D E R.

Reader,

**I**N this small Treatise, I shall give you an exact view of the Miseries of the once Famous and Flourishing Kingdom of Hungary, for almost the space of 300 Years. That is, since Amurath the Second Ottoman Emperor, moved thereto by a desire to possess himself of so fertile a part of Europe, with almost incredible numbers of men invaded it, though he and his Predecessors found that the Valiant Offspring of the once Victorious Hunns, whose very name

## To the Reader.

made Rome, when Mistress of the  
World, to tremble, were not so easily  
subdued, but stood as the Bulwark of  
the Christian World, putting a stop to  
the Progress of the Turkish Arms, and of  
much abating the Pride of the Infidels,  
who before came on like a Deluge, so  
no other Nation being Capable of  
checking their unruly rage, nor set-  
ting a bound to their Empire; but  
such is the unhappy fate of that Peo-  
ple, that they rather choose War than  
Peace, creating in a manner their own  
miseries; for abounding in plenty, and  
desirous of Rule, it has been all along  
served, that their own Divisions have  
contributed to their subjection; for  
neither the Roman Eagle, nor the  
Ottoman Cressents had waved de-  
proudly

## To the Reader.

proudly on their lofty Towers, had not  
the bandying Parties of the Natives,  
by wounding deep each others bosoms,  
made a way for the Enemy- (too prone  
of themselves) to grasp the prize,  
which they with toile and bloodshed  
so earnestly contended for : by which it  
plainly appears, that the greatest cala-  
mity, that can befall a Nation, pro-  
ceeds from civil Discensions; few King-  
doms having in any Age suffered a  
considerable change, but that the peo-  
ple thereof have been one way or o-  
ther largely contributing towards it ;  
nor has the divisions of the Christi-  
ans, been the least Foundation of the  
Ottoman Empire : for whilest they  
contended about shaddows, the Infid-  
els taking the opportunity, seized the

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## To the Reader.

substance with so hard a hand, that in most cases it has been past recovery. But to come nearer to particulars, In this History, is to be found the Glory and Misery of Hungary; the means that induced the Turks to invade it, the opposition they found, and the great slaughters that ensued; the divisions of the Nobles, and the advantages that accrued to the Infidels thereby; the Contests about Religion; and how that Kingdom fell to the House of Austria, and became hereditary to the Roman Empire. What endeavours the natives have used to rescue it, the Wars, & various successes in affairs between the Roman and Ottoman Empires; the Rebellions and Discontents, as they relate.

## To the Reader.

thlate to Ambition, or Scruples in  
rase of Religion. But more especially  
r the Succinct Series of all that has hap=  
unened in the present War on what oc=  
ryasion so ever, as it relates, especially  
s to the Kingdom of Hungary; where=  
n it is plainly discovered that Ambi=  
edion and desire of Sovereignty, sways  
th more with the discontented Party, than  
fscruples of Conscience, or pretensions  
elio Religion; to arrive at which, they  
toave made so deep in Blood: But  
meertain it is, that God who sees the  
re. Hearts, & discerns the secret Actions  
ve of Men, cannot be deceived: Wherefore  
us tis not doubted, but the Authors of so  
much desolation, in the end, will have  
because to confess their rash undertak=  
eying; and seriously, with regret, reflect  
upon.

## To the Reader,

upon the miseries they have brought  
upon their Bleeding Country; the  
which may be an inducement to others  
to return to their Obedience; and  
means to confirm those that have  
already laid down their Arms, and  
made their pretensions to Loyalty, that  
so the Infidels may not only be driven  
out of Hungary, but by a unanimous  
prosecution of the War, lose their foot-  
ing in Europe, & be forced into Asia,  
from whence they originally, sprung.  
Which is the unalterable desire of,

Reader,

Your Friend to serve you,

**John Shirley**

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THE  
HISTORY  
Of The  
WARS of HUNGARY.

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**H**ungary is in it self an exceeding fertile Kingdom, abounding in Cattle, Fruit, and Corn, Silver-Mines, and other Commodities of great Value; bounded on the East with *Transylvania*, on the North with *Poland*, on the West with *Austria*, and on the South, with *Sclavonia*; divided in the Upper and Lower Country; branched with divers Rivers very Commodious, many of them fit for Navigation, and all of them for Boats, or such like Vessels of great Burthen, but more especially the *Danube*, and *Gran*, Rivers Famous  
B through

throughout the World; nor so only but accommodated with many Hills moderately rising and over-shadowing the Plains, with Pleasant Woods that Crown them, being scituate in a moderate and Healthful Climate between Thirty-three and Thirty-four Degrees of the North Latitude: And produced that People which under the Leading of *Attalus* their King, and divers other Chieftains, grasped *Italy* with so hard a Hand, that the *Roman* Empire then Flourishing, could not in many years struggling, wrest it from them, nor indeed never Totally Expulse them.

The Chief Cityes of this once Flourishing Kingdom, are *Bellgrade*, *Buda*, *Gran*, *Newhewsel*, *Presburg*, *Rab*, *Comora*, *Alba-Regalis*, &c. the Villages and Fortresses heretofore were many but it having been for divers years past almost the Continual Seat of War most of them have been demolished especially in the Upper *Hungary*, either by the Male-Contents, or to prevent their falling into the Hands of the *Turks*, who greedily have Coveted

## *the Wars of Hungary.*

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the Subjection of this Noble Kingdom, ever since the Reign of *Amurath* the second, and Sixth King of the *Turks*, who Flourished *Anno. 1440.* and between whom and *Uladislaus* the *Hungarian* King, many Battels were Fought, in which the Infidels were mostly Overthrown with Incredible Slaughter. Nor did *Hemniades* the great Captain, and afterwards King of *Hungary*, succeeding the before mentioned King, less terrifie them; for he not only Overthrew the several Armyes that advanced under *Mahomet* the Second, Son to *Amurath*, but wasted the *Turks* Dominions with Fire and Sword, so that being altogether heartless, they for many years desisted, and left off invading the Noble Kingdom of *Hungary*. Nor did there any thing memorable happen from the year 1481, the year in which *Mahomet* Dyed, till the year 1526, being the Sixth year of the Reign of *Solyman* the Magnificent, Fourth Emperour of the *Turks*, who pushed with his Conquest of the *Rhodes*, and seeking new Occasion to War on the Christians, found a fit opportunity,

ty; for the Princes of *Christendom* being at Variance amongst themselves and madly turning their Swords upon each other, he stood not to consider the Justness of his undertaking, but supposing it best to Fish in troubled Waters, he raises a Huge Army, not consisting of less than 20000 Horse and Foot, & entered the Kingdom of *Hungary*, miserably wasting it with Fire, and Sword. Whereupon, *Lewis* the then Reigning King young and unexperienced, raised an Army of 30000 Men, and at the earliest request of *Tomoreus* a Fryer, who assured him of Victory, gave the faithful Battel, contrary to the Advice of his Grave Counsellors, where he himself with most of the *Hungarian* Nobility, and almost all the Officers, and Common-Souldiers were Slain: Whereupon such a Fear possessed the *Hungarians*, that most of the strong Cityes, were put into the hands of those whom *Solyman* appointed to take Possession in his Name Constituting *Johanes Sepusio*, *Vayvode* of *Transylvania*, to hold the Regency thereof.

hereof, in fee of the *Ottoman* Empire; and then with infinite Spoyle, returned to *Constantinople*, leaving part of his Army to maintain the New King in Possession of the Kingdom; who was no sooner Crowned, but *Ferdinand* King of *Bohemia*, and Brother to *Charles* the Fifth, Emperor of *Germany*, laid Claim to the Sovereignty: And that his Title might be the more Apparent, sent his Agents to the Courts of all *Christian* Princes, to declare the Causes that moved him to make such Claim, and the Just Right he had to the Kingdom, desiring their aid in the recovery thereof; as likewise to drive the *Turks* out of *Christendom*. Aided by the Emperor his Brother, he entered that Kingdom with a Powerfull Army, and after Eight days Siege, had the strong City *Buda* put into his Possession, many of the *Hungarians*, who were by this time become weary of their New King, joyning with him; when passing the River *Tibiscus*, he joyned Battel with him, and after a sharp and bloody Fight, overthrew him; who thereupon with

## The History of

some of his trusty Followers fled into Poland: After whose Flight, *Ferdinand*, by the Consent of the greater part of the *Hungarian* Nobility, was Crowned King of *Hungary* in the City of *Alba-Regalis*, when leaving *Stephenus Battor*, his Viceroy, he returned into *Bohemia*.

King *John*, by the means aforesaid being expell'd his new acquired Kingdom, sent his Ambassadors to *Solyman* then at *Constantinople*, to implore his Aid for his Re-enthronizing, as also did King *Ferdinand* to frustrate the Negotiation of his Competitor; but the latter refusing to hold the Kingdom as a Tributary to the *Ottoman* Empire, the former prevailed, and the Ambassadors of the latter were dismissed with Scorn and Contempt. Whereupon great preparations were made; but so suddain was the *Turk* in Advancing, that ere the King could bring his Army into the Field, he had entered the Kingdom; for fear of whom the Citizens of *Buda* almost dissented, and fled with their substance to *Strigoniun*, *Alba-Regalis*, and *Possonium*; so that

*the Wars of Hungary.*

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that Marching from *Belgrade*, where the deposed King attended him, he repossessed him of most of the Cityes that had been taken, or revolted from him. Whereupon, having drawn from all parts an Army of 300000. Men, he resolved to waste *Austria* with Fire, & Sword, & also other of King *Ferdinands* Dominions. In order to which, he having sent *Achometes* his great *Bassa*, with the Vauntgard of his Army, himself followed with the Gross Body, wasting the Country, even to the walls of *Vienna*, the Metropolitan City of that Province, and Bulwark of the Empire, to which he layed Seige, encamping in five Divisions, covering with his Multitude Eight Miles in Circumference: But that great City being defended by the Invincible Courage of *Philip the Palsgrave*, Nephew to *Frederick Count Palatine* of the *Rhine* and Duke of *Bavaria*, the Count of *Salma*, the Lord *Regendorp*, and divers others, as also the Kings Army still hovering about his Camp, to take all Advantages, he after many unsuccessful Assaults, and the loss of 80000. Men,

in a great Rage raised his Siege, and put 30000 Christian Captives to the Sword, taken in the Ravagement of the adjacent Countreyes, when having Reinthronized the deposed King, he returned to *Constantinople*, purposing the ensuing year, with a greater Army to Over-run *Austria, Bohemia, Croatia, and Carinthia*; which allaruming the Christian Princes, they gathered an Army of 160000 Expert Souldiers, which so terrified *Solyman*, that after having in Vain Besieged *Gouza*, he raised his Camp, and returned without effecting any thing Worthy of such great Preparations; so that suddenly after King *John* made a secret Contract with King *Ferdinand*, to surrender the Kingdom to him or his Heirs at his Death; which happening soon after, and the Queen his Wife, standing for it in the Right of her Son, then an Infant, King *Ferdinand* entered it with a great Power, and Seized upon most of the strong places, causing the *Hungarians* to swear Allegiance to him as their Rightful King. Whereupon, the *Turks* again entered  
Hungary,

*Hungary*, between whom and the Kings Forces, many Skirmishes happened; when King *Ferdinand*, tired out with a tedious War, sent his Ambassadors with Rich Presents to the haughty *Turk*, offering to pay him Tribute, in consideration he might quietly Possess his Kingdom of *Hungary*. But so far was he from granting their Demands, that he demanded Tribute for *Austria*, which with disdain was rejected. And now the Kingdom of *Hungary* being divided into Factions, one Part siding with King *Ferdinand*, and the other with the Queen and her Son; great Miseries ensued even to the almost Ruin and Desolation of the Kingdom. Most of the strong Holds falling again into the hands of the *Turks*, who by this time knew better how to keep them, than heretofore; making the Queens Interest only a pretence, the better to facilitate their purposes, who in the end finding her self deluded, and that she was in no condition to wage War against so Powerful an Enemy, by the perswasion of her Friends, Anno. 1551. agreed with King *Ferdinand* to

Resign her and her Sons Title and Claim to the Kingdom of *Hungary* for ever; in consideration of the Province of *Cassonia*, and an annual Pension of 100000 *Ducats*. Upon which fiercely invading what the Turks possessed, he wrested the greatest part from them; and the next year his Brother *Charles*, being stricken in years and grown weary of the Ponderous Load of the Empire, resign'd it for a private life, when he so Laboured with the Electoral Princes, that he procured himself to be Elected Emperor and stoutly maintained his Dominion all the remaining part of his Life. And thus, Reader, have I briefly shewn you, by what means the Turk came to get footing in *Hungary*; and how it came to be a Hereditary Kingdom of the House of *Austria*; on which House, the Empire has as it were been ever since intailed; and this I did the better to let the Reader understand the Right and Claim of the present Emperor; yet the Bargain was mightily opposed by *George* Bishop of *Veradium*, who though an *Hungarian*, being in great Power,

Power, secretly favoured the Turks, and strove what in him lay to Advance the Interest of *Solyman*, stirring up in order thereto, the *Hungarians* against *Ferdinand*; which the Turks laboured as much to bring to pass, and for great Summs of Mony caused them to mutiny. But the Bishop being taken out of the way, the Animosities mostly ceased; yet the *Ottoman* Armies vexed the Kingdom all the Reign of *Solyman*, who dyed at *Quinque Ecclisia* an *Hungarian* City, on the 4th. of September. Anno. 1566. and left his Son *Selimus* the Second, to reign in his stead; yet upon his Death *John* the Vayvod of *Transilvania*, stirred up the *Hungarians* to Rebel against *Maximilian*, Son to the Emperour *Ferdinand*, and his Successor in the Empire. But the new *Turkish* Emperour being inclinable to Peace, and that Peace once concluded between the two Empires, the Vayvods designs were frustrated; the Kingdom of *Hungary* after so much Affliction, having rest for many years; especially upon the Emperour *Rhodolph* Successor to *Maximilian*,

*Maximilian*, his renewing the League with *Amurath* the Third, Son to the aforesaid *Selymus* : But the League expiring, or being rather broken by the *Turks*, the War fell like a Tempest upon that Kingdom ; the *Turks*, and such *Hungarians* as joyned with them, burning and destroying most of the Pleasant Places in the Upper *Hungary*, before the Emperours Army could take the Field ; but being once Advanced, many Bloody Battels were Fought, in which the *Turks* for the most part, came by the worst : Especially upon *George Count Serini's* taking the Field, who, hovering with his Troops about the *Turkish* Camp, cut them off in great Numbers, and the more upon the Revolt of the *Transylvanians*, *Valachians*, and *Moldavians*, from *Amurath* ; so that those *Hungarian* Nobility that had sided with him, were for their own Security obliged by the mediation of their Friends, to make their Peace with the Emperor ; which so perplex'd the *Turk*, that doubting his safety, even in *Constantinople*, he dyed as most imagine through

through Grief and Anger, *Anno. 1595.* leaving his Son *Mahomet* the Third, to succeed him in the *Ottoman* Empire, in whose Reign the War continued fierce in all parts of the Kingdom of *Hungary*. Yet the *Turks* (though they spared no diligence to incite the *Hungarians* to take part with them, promising not only great rewards to the Leaders of the Faction, that bandied against the Imperialists, but also a free Exercise of Religion, and an Acknowledgment only in the Lieu of Tribute) were fearfully put to the worst, and many strong places, of which they had possessed themselves, wrestled out of their hands; which occasioned *Mahomet* in Person to Advance with an Army of 200000. Horse and Foot, drawn from all parts of his Dominions: But having those Forces wasted, without effecting any thing memorable, he returned with the greatest part of what remained, to *Constantinople*. Yet was his Success again furthered by divers *Hungarians*, who discontented, and desirous of plunder, besieged *Papa*, and after a long Battery had

had it delivered into their hands, where entering they made great spoyl, and afterwards more wickedly sold the Inhabitants to the *Turks* of *Albania Regalis*. But soon after the Imperial Army advancing, the Rebels, such as could, fled to the *Turks*, and those that could not escape, were severely punished, the chief Promoters of that Disturbance, being impaled alive. Nor was it long ere the *Transylvanians*, who had put themselves under the protection of the Emperor, revolted to the *Turks*, Imprisoning *Basta* the Emperors Lieutenant, and such of the Nobility as they supposed well affected to the Imperial Regency, but an Army more strong than the former approaching, those stirrs blew over, and the *Turks* Army, that were entered *Hungary*, overthrown. And now the *Turk* being hard put to it in *Asia*, by a huge Army of Rebels, headed by one *Screvano* a pretended Prophet, was obliged to draw his Army out of *Hungary*, which again gave rest to that Afflicted Kingdom. But it long lasted not ere the *Tartars* in great numbers invaded it, but

but in the end, joyning Battle with Count *Serini*, were with incredible slaughter, broken and put to Flight; and so Infortunate were they, that such as escaped the first, fell into the hands of the Lord *Nadasdi*; who being abroad with considerable Forces, cut them in pieces; and so continued the War. at divers times, all the Reign of *Mahomet*, who dyed about the end of *January*, 1604. and in his stead *Achmat*, was Saluted Emperor. In the beginning of whose Reign, the *Tartars*, under the leading of their Emperors Son, at the instigation of the Turks entered *Hungary*, and committed such Outrages, as are almost impossible to be exprest in words: (Now the reason why the *Tartar* is at all times so willing to aid the Turk, is, for that by the many interchanges of Marriage, If the Turkish Male line fail, the *Tartar* succeeds in the *Ottoman* Empire :) Yet being followed close by the Imperial Forces, and such *Hungarians* as were in Arms, they were many of them miserably slain. Notwithstanding, *Hassan Bassa*, joyned  
ed

ed them with an Army drawn of the Turkish Garifons in *Hungary*, when after having in vain besieged *Strigonium*, a little before taken by the Christians, they were forced to retire into strong holds : When seeing plain Force would do nothing, the *Bassa* fell to Tampering with some discontented Persons, and amongst the rest with one *Botskay*, who drawing after him a Resolute Company of desperate fellows, committed divers Outrages, being more bloody in his Execution, than the Turks; his pretence being to restore the face of Justice in that Kingdom, and Religious Worship, which he said had been altered by the influence of the Roman Catholique *Bishops*, and Favorites of the See of *Rome* : But joyning Battel with *Bassa*, that Valiant Captain, he was routed, and most of his followers slain, upon which the places that had fallen into his hands, were recovered without much difficulty.

*Anno Domini 1605*. Notwithstanding the former Defeat of *Botskay*, other intestine Troubles arose in the Kingdom, occasion-

occasioned by the Bishops in their late Assembly, passing a Decree, cruel and bloody, viz. That all of the Reformed Religion should be Burnt or Banished: against which, notwithstanding the Mobility, as well of the one Religion as the other, Protested; Yet the Reformed Churches were Seized, publick and private Worship forbidden; as also the reading of the *Holy Bible*. To redress which, although *Basta* the Emperors Lieutenant promised, yet *Botscay*, upon this new occasion, having drawn a multitude after him, wasted many places, not being desirous to hearken to any Proposals; unless *Transylvania* might be Allotted him, and that the Lieutenantcy of *Hungary* might be put into the hands of a Native *Hungarian*; not doubting then, but himself should be the man: And soon after required that all the Offices and places of Trust, might be put into the Possession of *Hungarians*, and the Souldiers of other Nations, unless such as were in Garrison, to withdraw, and yet not to pass their appointed Limits; and that the *Hungarian* Souldiers should receive

receive the Emperors Pay: As also that when ever any Assembly of Estates convened at *Presburg*, that the Emperor should be there in Person.

The Proposals specified, being delivered to the Lord *Basta*, in the hands of two *Hungarian* Gentlemen, and no suitable Answer returned. Such a Desolation was made by the discontented Persons in Armes, that the *Turks* stood amazed to see themselves out-done in Cruelty. Nor were they slow to take the Advantage of such Commotions, but possessed themselves of *Vacia* and *Vice-Grade*; so that the Kingdom being in a Flame, to extinguish it, *Basta* procured the Emperors Pardon for all Offences past as well Ecclesiastical as Temporal promising upon their Submission to restore them all to their Liberties, Privileges and Religious Worship, and that no Person should be molested by Vertue of the forementioned Decree the which was proclaimed with Beat of Drum, and sound of Trumpet in most parts of the Principal Cities. Whereupon divers of the Gentry in

army

armes came in and imbraced the said  
 Pardon, being thereupon restored. But  
*Botskays* Army notwithstanding growing  
 great by the numbers that resorted to  
 him, and revolted from the Emperors  
 Lieutenant, he detached a party, and  
 with it besieged *Sacinar*, and after  
 divers Assaults took it; and soon after  
 had like to have surprized the strong  
 Castle of *Tokay*, but was frustrated by  
 the resistance they found; but what  
 more then ordinary contributed to the  
 design they had to shake off the German  
 Yoak, was the Revolt of *Basta's*  
 Soldiers and their continual Mutinies,  
 which he hardly appeased with great  
 sums of Money.

*Botsky* by this time having in his Ser-  
 vice a great many *Haydukes*, (who are a  
 People that commonly Live by the  
 Sword, and ever serve where greatest  
 Pay or Plunder is to be had) He sent  
 them to besiege *Eileck*, which with some  
 loss they took, and placed a Garison  
 therein; which greatly troubled the Em-  
 peror. When to allay those Tumults he  
 sent Deputies to treat with *Botskay*, but  
 found him obstinate, and not inclinable  
 to

to Peace ; his answer being, That they came from the Estates of *Hungary* he would treat with them, but from the Emperor, he expected his demands to be fulfilled according to the Articles he had proposed ; and with this answer dismissing them, he sent his Letters Mandatory to the Nobility, in order to their Assembling at *Serentium* on the Seventh of *April*, to settle the Affairs of the Kingdom in Obedience to which many went, but nothing worthy of note was concluded on. *Botskay* and those of his faction, still over-ruling them in their Consultations, especially when they came to propose the necessity of a peace between them and the Emperor ; he well knowing that the greatest part of the Imperial Forces had their hearts with him, who under pretence of wanting their Pay frequently mutinied ; so that prosecuting his design, he possessed himself of *New-Hewsel*, *Cibinium*, *Dorfeld*, and *Schemitz* ; the which, together with the spoile the *Turks* made, oblig'd the Emperor to study the materiallest means to reconcile the differences between

tween

between him and his discontented Subjects: Whereupon he sent *Sigismund Forgat* with plenary Instructions to *Kirpa*, where at that time the Estates of *Hungary* were assembled, and whither likewise *Botskay* had sent his Deputies, as also had the *Bassa* of *Buda*, &c. But the demands of the *Turks* and discontented *Hungarians* were so unreasonable, that all hopes of an amicable Accomodation vanished; so that fierce Wars again issuing, all the Country was covered with smok of flaming Villages by day, and shining fires by night; the *Hungarians* in Arms against the Emperor, amongst other things, not forbearing to sell their fellow-Subjects to the *Turks*, by them to be made Slaves to perpetuity, with many other Outrages. But soon after the Imperial Forces, giving them battle, they were overthrown with considerable slaughter near the Walls of *Canisia*, and afterwards he put strong Garisons into the most important places of that Kingdom: Which induced the Ringleaders of the Faction to be-think themselves of a timely Accord with

*be History of*  
his Imperial Majesty. When after  
many overtures made, receiving Let-  
ters of Safe-conduct, *Botskay* with his  
Wife and Children came to *Vienna*, and  
submitted themselves to the Emperor  
whereupon matters were so ordered  
that a peace ensued, and Articles spee-  
dily concluded on. The Copy of which  
take as followeth.

1. It was Articled, That from the time  
of the Ratification, It should be Law-  
ful for the *Hungarians* to have a free  
Exercise of the Reformed Religion, be-  
lieving as they would.

2. That if the *Hungarians* so desired,  
they might chuse a Palatine from a-  
mongst themselves, and that in the mean  
time *Matthias* the Arch-Duke of *Au-*  
*stria* should bear the Title of *Vice-*  
*roy*.

3. That the *Hungarian* Crown  
should be in the possession of the Em-  
peror.

4. That the Bishops that were no-  
bly descended, and had Lands of their  
own, should be admitted into the Coun-  
cil, but the other Bishops not to be  
received.

5. That

5. That *Botskay* for himself, and his Heirs Male, should hold *Transylvania* in fee of the Empire.

6. That notwithstanding, the said Province should be annexed to *Hungary*.

7. That for his Arms he should bear three Royal Crowns, and three open Helmets.

8. That he should no more stile himself Prince, but Lord of part of *Hungary*.

9. That they who had Levyed the *Hey-dukes*, should pay them their wages.

10. That the harms and injuries done on both sides, should remain in Oblivion.

11. That *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, *Lansinijum* and *Austria* should not only with their Letters and Seals Confirm the Articles, but also swear to keep them Inviolable, so far as concerned them.

12. That the *Hungarians* should likewise send some to *Vienna*, who on their behalfs should likewise by their Letters, Seals and Oaths, Confirm the Ratification.

13. That

13. That the Assembly of the states of *Hungary* should be referred to a more convenient time for their meeting.

14. That these things being done this Agreement should be publickly confirmed, and inrolled in the Records of the Kingdom of *Hungary*.

15. That it should be Lawful for the *Hungarians* by their Ambassadors to invite the Princes of the Empire to the approving and confirming of the Articles.

Upon these Articles the Peace being accorded with the *Hungarians*, and the *Turks* by that means finding themselves ill at ease, thought it no time to stand out; so that the Negotiation being on foot, a peace between the two Emperors was speedily concluded, to the joy of the *Hungarians*, who had been harrassed, and tired out with the miseries of a desperate War. After which *Borskey* called an Assembly of the Estates, recommending to them the care of preserving inviolate the Articles before mentioned; as likewise the speedy Election of a *Palatine*, and that

above

above all things they would maintain  
and encourage the Reformed Religion,  
and in the next Assembly labour to  
have the Article or Decree of the  
Bishops for burning Hereticks repealed,  
and as much as in them lay to restore  
the Trade of the wasted Provinces.  
After which good Counsel falling sick  
he greatly Lamented his Rebellion,  
which had occasioned so much blood-  
shed and desolation; wishing that never  
any after, upon what pretence soever,  
might enterprize the like, desiring  
nothing more than that he was Capa-  
ble of begging the pardon of every  
individnal Person throughout the *Re-*  
*man Empire*: But above all, he earnest-  
ly admonished such as had been his  
Accomplices, to adhere to the *Empe-*  
*rors* interest, and not lanch out beyond  
the bounds of their Duty and Allegi-  
ance; when after many supplications  
to God for the pardon of his mani-  
fold Sins, he gave up the Ghost, dy-  
ing on the 3<sup>d</sup>. of *December*, 1606.

*Bot/ca* being Dead, his Followers  
began again to raise new Commoti-  
ons, infringing the Articles, especial-  
ly

ly upon *Matthias* the Arch-Duke's  
ing Crowned King of *Hungary*, for  
of which took upon them the Title  
of Princes; but the Duke relinquish  
his Regency, matters were brought  
into good Order: But the ensuing  
year, the Turks who durst not them  
selves appear openly in Arms, unde  
hand assisted and stir'd up the *H*  
*Dukes*, who encreasing to the number  
of 15000 Besieged *Filesk*, but succee  
ed not in their Enterprize as was ex  
pected; yet the Estates Assembled, by  
the Arch-Duke, who was appointed  
President, being absent, nothing  
moment was done; so that soon af  
ter the Imperial Diet assembled at *R*  
*atisbone*, where several of the Elect  
ral Princes fell at Variance, and cou  
not be presently appeased, although  
the Arch-Duke was there in Person  
acting in the nature of President.

These great Councils proving ine  
fectual, Troubles and Discontents aga  
happened in *Hungary*, *Austria*, &c  
To allay which the Arch-Duke labor  
ed earnestly, once more assembling  
the Estates at *Presburg*, who out  
them

themselves chose Commissioners to hear and determine Grievances, and appease the Tumults on Foot, who so well Acted in their Station, that a Calm ensued. But what soon after had like to set all in a Blaze, was the difference that happened between the Emperor and Arch-Duke, upon the Latter's laying an absolute claim to the Crown of *Hungary*, without acknowledging it a Fee of the Empire; but both Parties Armed, and matters at a point to be decided by the Sword, the Princes so Laboured, that a pacification became the result of their Mediation, and the Duke was contented to receive the Ensigns of Royalty at the hands of the Emperors Ambassador, acknowledging his Sovereignty; yet the Protestant Estates refused to Swear Allegiance to him, unless he ratified the Articles, and confirmed to them what ever was therein specified, but he not regarding their request; but going about to punish their contempt of his Authority, they took up Arms; yet the Estates of *Bohemia* and *Moravia* interposing, Calmness ensued

ensued upon the Kings promising (for that Title he now had by the consent [of the Emperor]) that although for fear of displeasing the Pope, and King of *Spain*, he could not tolerate the Reformed Religion, yet he would connive at the free Exercise thereof throughout his Dominions; and that as to the disposal of Offices and places of Trust, they should be indifferently distributed without respect of Person or Religion, but according to true Merit: Whereupon the Estates proceeded to the Election of a Palatine, which Honourable Dignity was conferred upon *Elishascius* a Noble *Hungarian*, who with all diligence faithfully discharged that trust, for the space of one year, and then dyed.

*Anno*. 1608. on the 19<sup>th</sup>. of *October*, The *Turkish* Ambassador came to congratulate the New King, and to confirm the League for Twenty years, which was accordingly done, and many Rich presents which he had brought presented in great splendor, so that *Hungary* had again a prospect of happy days: But *Rodolphus* the Emperor  
Dying

## *the Wars of Hungary.*

Dying, and *Matthias* the Arch-Duke coming to the Imperial Sway, the *Turks* began their former trade of making Inroads, and stirring up the *Hungarians* to Rebel against him, though the Peace had been a third time confirm'd : So little regard have those Infidels to National Leagues, no longer then they stand with their Interest. And the more were People terrified, for that *Anno.* 1614 such Dreadful and Amazing Prodigies were seen in *Hungary*, *Austria*, and *Silesia*, that they were construed for no less than the fore-runners of some Dreadfull Calamity. But the Emperor calling the Assembly of Estates to adjust matters, and redress grievances, keeping likewise a standing Power to Curb the insolencies of the *Turks* ; nothing of moment happened for many years, unless the death of *Achmet* the Turkish Sultan, who dyed *Anno.* 1616 leaving his Brother *Mistapha*, by reason of his Sons Minority, to succeed him in the *Ottoman* Empire, which *Mustapha* he had all along before kept in Prison ; but being crazed in his Wits, he was soon deposed

deposed, and *Osman*, Son to *Achmet*, as young as he was, advanced to the Empire. And now *Matthias* the new Emperor, infringing the Articles, by oppressing those of the reformed Religion, they Solicited *Bethlem Gabor*, Prince of *Transylvania*, to advance with the forces he had raised, who being encouraged thereto also by the Turks, came into *Hungary*, and took many Towns, and soon after by the advice of the Palatine, he was Crowned King; when to maintain his Title he encreased his Army to 50000, and miserably wasted the Territories of the *Roman Empire*, bringing such a fear upon *Vienna*, that the Protestants dwelling therein, sent their supplications to him, to desire that he would spare the City and Country, for theirs their Wives and Childrens sakes; the which as much as in him lay, he accordingly did, and upon strange Disorders in the Turkish Empire, withdrew his Forces soon after out of the Kingdom; for in a very short space *Osman* was Deposed and Murdered by the command of *Mustapha*, who was the second

second time advanced to the Imperial Dignity, but long enjoyed it not, for the *Ianizaries* Mutinying deposed *Mustapha* again, who after some days Imprisonment was strangled, and *Morad* or *Amurath* the Fourth, Son to *Ahmet* and Brother to *Osman*, was advanced to the Dignity: When the *Transylvanian* repenting that he had rashly relinquished *Hungary*, gathered great Forces a second time, and aided by the Turks, again entered that Kingdom, destroyed in a fearful manner all before him, and made such desolation, that the Emperor pitying his suffering People, and being moved to Compassion by their Cry, and not being in a condition to succour them, it was accorded; That the *Transylvanian* Prince, should have the Possession of *Hungary*, and that the Emperor disclaiming all Interest and Title thereto, the people should be left free under his direction: That all such as had made a League with him, should be restored to their ancient Libertys, and Estates: That the Emperor should pay an annual Tribute of 40000 Dollars,

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lars to the *Turkish* Sultan, pretended to be granted in the days of the *Emperor*, to *Solyman*, for the Province of *Austria*: That the Prince and Bassa of *Buda*, should have Power at any time to conclude a Peace in the name of *Morat*; and that all the Cities, Towns, and Castles, should remain in the hands of those that Possessed them; a free intercourse of Trade, being allowed between the Subjects of one and the other *Empire*.

This thing accorded, the *Transylvanian* promised to ransom those Christians, that the Turks were carrying into miserable Captivity, with some small assistance from the Imperialists, but failed in the Performance; for the Turks Rising in the Night, by which they for the most part march, carried away 20000 of either Sex: Which so enraged the *Hungarians*, that 2000 Horse fell in upon them, & cut off a great part of their Rear, whereupon turning head, the miserable spoyled the little that remained in that distressed Kingdom, Killing, and taking Prisoners all that came to hand, and amongst

mongst the rest, *Petrozi*, one of the *Hungarian* Lords; and had made greater Desolation, had not they been drawn off to oppose the *Persian Sophie*, who with a huge Army wasted the *Ottoman* Territories in *Asia*, even to the Walls of *Babylon*, which they took, and by frequently Skirmishing with, and breaking into the Quarters, of the Huge Army of *Turks*, and *Tartars*, who under the Leading of the Great Visier was sent to oppose them, they cut off about 80 or 90000; of which Opportunity the *German Emperor* laying hold, entered *Hungary* with 50000 Horse and Foot, pressing at the same time Peace might be concluded between him and *Morat*; but e're any thing could be effected, his Army gave Battel to the Prince, and overthrew him, viz. on the 16th. of *October*, 1627 near the River *Gran*, whereby he wrested from him divers strong Holds; but being secretly assisted by the discontented *Hungarians*, he kept strong Footing in the Kingdom till a peace was concluded, which gave rest to *Hungary*, during the Reign of

*Morat*, but expired with his Life, he dying of a Feavour, occasioned by a Surfeit, on the 8th. of February Anno 1640. and was succeeded in the Ottoman Empire, by *Ibrahim* his Brother and Son to *Achmet*. In the beginning of whose Reign, although the Peace continued, 4000 *Turks* endeavoured to surprize *Rab*, and in order thereto, sent 100 Fellows in Carts covered with Hay, who were to surprize the Sentinels, and secure the Gates, whilst the rest bursting from their Ambush entered; but it being discovered, and the Carts permitted to enter, the Bridge was suddenly drawn up, and when they were come to be untrussed, the common people trussed them up again, with Ropes; and although complaints were made by the Emperors Ambassadors, yet no redress could be had, the *Turks* excusing it as a rash action, but were rather ashamed that it had so ill succeeded; which so encouraged *Rogotskie* Prince of *Transylvania*, who in that Principality succeeded *Bethlem Gabor*, that Anno. 1644 he so wrought with the discontented

*Hungary*

*Hungarians*, that he induced them to take up Arms against the Emperor, to whom joyning his Forces, and divers dissatisfied *Austrians*, he composed an Army of 50000 Horse and Foot, and after having greatly Harassed the Country, besieged *Solnock*, which after a long Battery he took, putting many of the Inhabitants to the Sword, and afterwards dividing his Army, Besieged *Filesck* and *Cassovia*, but had the former only put into his hands, by the consent of the Garrison Souldiers, who imprisoning their Commanders opened the Gates:

To suppress this Rebellion, the Emperor caused his Forces to Advance, when after divers Skirmishes, a Battel ensued, wherein the Rebels were worsted, and 6000 of them slain, as likewise 6000 *Turks* cut off on their way to joyn them; which made *Rogotskie* desirous of Peace; to which the *Emperor*, at the instance of the *Hungarian* Nobility, that stood firm to his interest, consented, and the Peace accordingly concluded on the 14<sup>th</sup>. of *August*, in the year aforesaid, which conti-

continued all the Reign of *Ibrahim*, who in the year 1648 was deposed, and strangled, and his Son *Mehemet* or *Mahomet* the Fourth, was placed on his Throne, and is now *Sultan* of the *Ottoman Empire*, who being but young, was altogether swayed by the *Bassas*, who now thought fit to turn their swords upon the *Venetians*, and get *Candia* into their Possessions, after which they had a long time Hankered, and made divers Efforts there, in the Reign of the foregoing *Sultan*, which in the end they took, though not without great effusions of Blood; so that during that Mortal Siege, *Hungary* had Peace. But the restless *Turks*, finding their Advantage by the divisions of the Christian Princes, the Foundation on which they Built, and extended their Empire, they like a Tempest fell upon it, viz. Anno. 1661 resolving likewise to depose *Rogotzkie*, who by the divisions he had made had much contributed to their interest; but he to prevent it, deposed himself, and made his Submission in hopes of being restored, but finding his expectations

Vain,

Vain, another being placed in his stead, he reassuming his Government, and drawing after him a Powerful Army, made divers inroads into the *Turks* Territories, till in the end unadvisedly joyning Battel with the *Bassas* of *Temeswar*, *Alba*, *Julia*, and *Buda*, he was Overthrown and Wounded, when escaping from the Battel, he fled to *Varadine*, and there within fifteen days, dyed of his Wounds, leaving his Princess, who since is married to Count *Teckely*, as in the Sequel will appear. And so enraged were the *Turks* at that poor City, for receiving him, that they layd Siege to it, and after a Furious Battery, had it put into their hands, the *Imperialists*, for fear of infringing the Peace, not stirring to relieve it, although the Inhabitants implored their assistance: Which so exasperated the brave Count *Serini*, the Governour of *Croatia*, that he fell upon the *Turks* cutting a number of them in pieces, and immediately layd Siege to *Canisia*, which he battered with great Fury; but as it was about to surrender, an

Express

Express came from the *Emperor* to raise his Siege; at which much displeased, he cast his *Scimeter* to the ground, and for a while stood mute, but not thinking it convenient to eclipse the Fame of his Ancestors, by refusing Obedience to his Sovereign, he drew off from before it.

Although *Rogotskie* was dead, yet his Army was rather dispersed then consumed, wherefore drawing together they appointed *Kemenus*, sometimes *Rogotskies* General, to head them, driving out *Accatius Barklay* the Turks Favorite, and placed by them in *Rogotskies* Territories, resolving to close with *Leopold* the *Emperor*, who succeeded *Matthias*. Whereupon the *German* Forces in *Hungary*, drew to his assistance, and were admitted to Garrison in divers Cities of that Kingdom, being used with all civility and respect; which caused the *Bassa* of *Buda* (notwithstanding the League was not expired) to invade such places in *Hungary* as were subject to the *Empire*: Which so exasperated Count *Serini*, that he fell upon them with such Power

et, as he had, and slew them in great numbers, building a Fort in the *Turks* Dominions, calling it *Serinſwar*; and because the *Bassa* of *Buda* obstructed it not, the Grand *Viſier* commanded him to be strangled; whereupon the peace being apparently broken, fierce Wars ensued, for *Montecuculi* the Imperial General, joyning with *Kemenus*, the Army appeared so formidable, that *Ali-Bassa*, though he had drawn great Forces together, durst not oppose its progress, till he had divided the *Transylvanians* amongst themselves, by endeavouring to advance *Apasie*, a man in high Esteem, to the Principality; insomuch that most part of *Kemenus's* Army revolted to him; when as the *Bassa* taking his advantage, set upon *Kemenus*, and in a bloody Field overthrew him, and recruiting sometime his Army, to try a second Fortune, he was again overthrown, and in his flight, beat from his Horse by one of his own Souldiers, where none relieving him, he was trampled to death, and most of his people slain by the *Turks*. But the Valiant

liant Count *Serini*, soon after gathering his Forces, Besieged and took *Claudiopolis*, *Somoswar*, *Sechillud*, *Cluj*, *war*, Alias *Colefwar*, and *Bethlem*, with many other Towns and Villages of lesser note, the new Prince in conjunction with the *Turks*, not daring to give him Battel.

After this proceeding, a Treaty was required, but nothing coming of it, the War continued; so that in the beginning of the year, 1663 the *Turks* took the Field, resolving to recover *Rab*, and *Commora*; when passing the *Danube* over a Bridg of Boats, the Governour of *Newhewfel*, sallyed with 8000 men, though contrary to the advice of his Council, and in the night entered the *Turks* Camp; but they being alarumed in all quarters, enclosed him with their multitude, and cut off almost all his people, himself with about Fifty resolute *Hungarians*, scarcely breaking through the enemy, to tell the heavy news, and fill the town with Lamentations; though such as dyed, sold their Lives at a dear rate, falling upon heaps of the Infidels they had

had slain. This great loss made the Governour send to *Montecuculi* then in the Rabble to send him a Reinforcement for the defence of the place, he being very apprehensive that the Enemy would set down before it: Whereupon 1000. resolute Soldiers were sent, but scarcely were entered, e're the place was Besieged, and soon after the besiegers prepar'd for a General Storm, filling the Trenches with Rubbish and Faggots, and scaling in many places, but were so stoutly resisted, that they retired with six thousand less than they brought: Yet not discouraged they made a second Attack, but were beaten off as before; but in the end the besieged being mostly slain and wounded, and their *Magazine* by accident taking Fire, they were obliged to Capitulate, and surrender it upon honorable conditions.

The loss of this important Place, and the spoyl the Turks made, brought a great fear upon all parts of the Kingdom, nay upon *Vienna* it self, the chief City of *Austria*, & Bulwark of the Empire; so that the Emperor removed  
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to *Linz*, and the Turks heightned with the Success, Marched to *Sebima*, where the Emperors Magazine lay, but attempting to carry it by storm they were beaten off with considerable loss; whereupon passing to *Novograde*, they took a strong Castle situate on a Rock, and Garrisoned with 600 Souldiers, & then returned to *Bellgrade*, till the ensuing Spring. At which time 30000 Turks and Tartars entered *Croatia*, *Stiria*, and *Carinthia*, which moved Count *Serini* then returned out of *Hungary*, to gather what Forces he could, and with them who exceeded not 600, watching his opportunity, at divers times cut off 6000 of the Enemy; so that they durst no more straggle from their main body, and having encreased his Power, he betook himself to the Banks of the River *Meur*, placing Centinels wherever that River is Fordable: When upon notice that 2000 Turks had passed over, he fell like an unexpected Tempest upon them, killing and disordering them at such a rate, that in great confusion, the remainder seeking

ing to repass, and in their fear mistaking the place, threw themselves into the depth of the River, and there perished; which the Turks on the further Bank perceiving, were so amazed at the stupendious Valour of the Noble Count, that for fear of meeting with their fellows fate, they desisted from attempting any thing further upon his Country. But he not satisfied for the spoyle they had made, encreasing his Troops, entered their Territories, burning and destroying whatever came in his way, and amongst other things a Bridge seven miles in Length, made over divers Fens, being the Labour of six years, and the expence of 600000 Dollars; and passing thence, took *Quinque Ecclesia*, with many other Towns and Fortresses, till he came before *Sigeth*, a Fortress taken by *Solyman*, at the expence of many Lives, defended then against the Turks, by Count *Nicholas Serini*, who after having made all the defence true Valour is capable of, the Town being Fired by the Enemy, and the flame growing fast upon him, he sallyed with the poor remainder of his

ing, promising great assistance: When upon he again sat down before *Conistia*, but the Turks Army approaching, and the Imperials not keeping their Promise, he could not accomplish his desire: But the War pressing *Hungary*, at length the Emperor having drawn together a considerable Army sent them under the command of the *Count D'Soise*, who setting upon the Turks, who had passed a River which swelled with the Raine, on a sudden were divided from their fellows, gave them a great overthrow, most of them being destroyed by the Sword, or by plunging into the River; the Chief of which were, *Ismael*, *Bassa* of *Buda*, the General of the *Spahies* and *Aga* of the *Janizaries*, the younger son of the *Tartar*, *Han Alis Beg*, General of *Bosna*, 3 other *Bassas*, 30 *Capugibassas*, 35 of the *Visiers Pages*, 340 of his *Guard*, 150 *Janizaries*, 3000 *Spahies*, 1500 *Bosnacks*, 800 *Albanians*, 600 *Crotians* and *Hungarians*, Subjects to the Turks, 250 *Valachians* and *Moldavians*, 600 *Tartars*, 1500 *Anatolians*, and 4000 other *Asiaticks*, the Total being, 17000, and of the

the Christians fell about 3000, the Chief being the Count of Namsa, Charles Count Bracondorf, Count of Filutcher, Captain General of the Artillery, and Colonel Platire with his Lieutenant Colonel and Sergeant Major.

This extraordinary overthrow caused the Turks Forces to mutiny, and protest against the Illegality of the War, swearing that the Total Eclipse of the Moon had before Signalized their ill Success. So that the *Vizier* to save his own Life, was obliged to promise his utmost endeavour for an accommodation, & a Re-establishment of peace between the two Empires; yet being out of Danger, little regarding his Word, sent to the Princes of *Moldavia* and *Valacia*, to come with such Forces as they had, and attend his Forces in *Hungary*, and in revenge of what had befallen them, Besieged *Serinswar*, taking it even in the face of the Imperial Army, not so much as moving to its relief, which highly displeased the Noble Count, who had done so much at the hazard of his Life, and Country for the Empire; inso-

much

much that through Grief he grew melancholly; when to divert himself he often Hunted in the Forrest, and so it happened, that one day chaceing a monstrous Wild-Boare, whilst he pressed with his sword upon the Furious Beast, and over-reaching himself, the Boar struck him on the knee so forcibly, with one of his Tusks, that breaking, or dislocating it, he fell to the ground: When as the cruel Beast, reiterating his stroke, wounded him so deep in his Temples, that being taken up senseless, he dyed in the arms of his Page, to the grief of all *Christendom*, whose Champion he had so long stood against the enemies of our *Lord Jesus*: But the Turks greatly rejoyced that a second *Scanderbeg* was fallen; his Character, as a Noble Historian gives it, being this. *He was a man in Danger most Couragious; in Fight, Valiant; in Labour, Patient; in Peace, Mild, and Courteous; in Pleasure, Moderate; and in fine, such a one as was accomplished, with all those Virtues, that render men compleat and Glorious.*

Soon after the Death of this Heroick man, both parties being weary of the

the War, a Peace ensued, and the *Turks* the rather accorded it, that they might be at Leasure to besiege *Candia*, which soon after with the loss of 100000 Men they took from the *Venetians*, and at this day holds being accounted the strongest City in the World: But after divers Years of Peace, the *Hungarians* not being harrassed by the common Enemy, began to raise Intestine Commotions, as desirous of a King, and to separate from the Empire; though nothing can be more dangerous to that Kingdom lying in Wars way, and continually obnoxious to the Spoils, and Depredations of so many Countries. And the better to bring about their purpose, divers discontented Persons sent their Deputies to *Constantinople*, desiring to be taken into the *Grand Seigniors* protection; pretending those discontents for the death of *Peter Serini*, *Frances Francopan*, and *Frances Nadaſdi*, three Valiant Counts, who not having their Service rewarded, nor they respected as they ought, fell into disgust, and raising a Power in their hereditary Countries, seized upon divers Places,

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Garrisoned by *German* Souldiers, declaring their intention to free their Country from the *German* Yoak; but a great power being sent against them, and their Army broken, they surrendered themselves, and submitted in hope of a pardon; but on the contrary, the sentence of Death was awarded against them by the Lord *Pau Hocker*, Chief Justiciar to his Imperial Majesty, and they degraded from all their Titles and Honours; and although their Repentance was great, and their Submissions tendred in the lowliest manner, yet no mercy could be obtained; so that *Serini*, and *Francopan* were beheaded at *New-Stadt* on the 30th. of *April*, 1671. and *Nadasdi* at *Vienna* some dayes before, all of them dying *Roman Catholicks*, and confessing their Offences, grieving that they had offended against so good a Prince, promising, if they might live, to redeem it with their future service; but their Glory and brave Atchievements being Emulated by the silken Courtiers, who never faced a War, they fell as aforesaid: This, I say, caused the Sub

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jects of the Emperors hereditary Countries to be much discontented, so that the hopes of a through settlement vanished; and the *Turks* taking the advantage secretly encouraged them, adding Oyl to that Flame that burnt before too fierce, thinking the old maxim best, Divide and Reign. Whereupon the Emperor laboured what in him lay to prevent the coming Tempest, using great Diligence to redress Grievances, recommending in an especial manner his Kingdom of *Hungary* to the care of the Diet, then Assembled at *Ratisbonne*, and taking care that no new Cause should begin, for the increasing the Discontents of his Subjects. But notwithstanding the *Turks* on the other side, being as diligent to countenance them, as if Fate had designed that Kingdom to misery; nothing could prevail with some hot men, to desist from sheathing their Swords in the Bowels of their Bleeding Country. And now as Misfortune ushered it in, a new Cause arose which was about Religion, for the *Roman Catholick* Party

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being more regarded by the Imperial Ministers, than those of the Reformed Religion, they grew so confident thereupon, that they Seized upon divers of their Churches, by vertue of the Decree formerly made, which they alledged was not revoked, but stood good against them. As also, gave them many Affronts, by reaping up the many Insurrections and Disturbances that had been occasioned by their Dissent, and the Separation they made from the fundamental Laws of the Empire, Established in the Kingdom. These and the like Motives from hot Disputes fell to Blows, so that at divers times several were slain; to prevent which the Emperor interposing his Authority, punished divers of the Offenders with Imprisonment, Confiscation or Banishment, and seeming therein to favour the one Religion more than the other, the Animosities increased to that height, that several publick-spirited men, having protested against the Imperial Ministers proceedings under pretence of redressing Grievances, and removing Oppression, clamouring

clamouring loud for the Restoration, and Re-admittance of what had been denied them, in relation to the free Exercise of Religion, drew after them a great number of the unthinking multitude, who are for the most part ever desirous of Innovation, and at such a time as the Emperors Forces were weak in that Kingdom, who falling upon the Houses of divers of the *Roman Catholick* Religion plundered them, and committed many outrages, especially upon the Clergy, at whose instance (they said) the Emperor had withheld their just commands, yet at present they pretended no further, then to settle the Face of things; which when they had done they would lay down their Arms, or joyn with the Imperials against the Common Enemy.

To still or pacify these Tumults, the Emperor caused a Restitution to be made of divers things that had been denied those of the Reformed Religion, offering them pardon if they would lay down their Arms, and submit themselves; and that from thenceforth no difference should be made

between his Subjects of either Religion in that Kingdom. But this Indulgence wrought little, for they Increasing in number, and being under hand assisted by the *Bassa* of *Buda* with Amunition and Mony; they appeared more openly in the Field, and drove the Imperial Garrisons out of many places of strength, plundering and wasting what ever came in their way. Upon this the Diet Assembling, it was Resolved, That since they had rejected the offer of his Imperial Majesty, a power should be sent to suppress them; which obliged them to be more wary in their progress, and many of the wiser sort weighing, and well considering what Miseries they were like to bring upon their Native Country, in ruminating what mischief formerly had happened by the like undertaking, withdrew themselves and their retinue. By which means Count *Teckely*, a man of a Proud temper, and fiery Spirit, so strengthened his Interest, and increased his Reputation amongst them, that he was chosen their Leader, with the Title of Commander in chief

Cheif of his Imperial Majesties Discontented Subjects in *Hungary*; who thereupon used his utmost diligence to increase his Party, and to lessen the Authority of such as crossed, or any way went about to hinder, his purpose; not appearing inclinable to hearken to any Proposals of Peace, but provided himself with store of Provision and Amunition, roving about, and taking such Booties as came to his hand: Which a parcel of desperate Fellows, who before had lived much after that nature, perceiving, joyned themselves with him: But *Teckely* finding his Forces too few, to oppose those that were sent against him, caused by his Deputies, whom by this time he had sent to *Constantinople*, a grievous Complaint to be made against the Imperials, & required for the prevention of *Hungarys* ruine, that the Grand Signior would take it into his Consideration; Which so moved the *Turk*, prone enough of himself to lay hold of any opportunity for dismembring the *Roman* Empire, that he sent a *Chiaus* to *Vienna* to negotiate on their behalf, and declared

that if their Proposals for Liberty of Conscience and a free Exercise of Religion, were not instantly Confirmed, and such as were in Arms, readmitted to the Offices and Places of Trust, that by taking up Armes, they had been deprived of; He would take them into his protection, and with his utmost power seek by force of Arms to restore them. But the *Chiaus* being referred to the Diet Assembled at *Ratisbone*, his Embassy was rejected, and he sent back with no pleasing Answer: Which the Malecontents perceiving, Deputed the Bishop of *St. Sebastin*, and *Petrozi* a *Hungarian* Gentleman on their behalf; but their demands differing little from that of the *Chiaus*, they were dismissed without the satisfaction they expected.

The Malecontents disturbed at the Unsuccessfulness of their Negotiation, continued to solícite the Grand *Signior* to protect them. Whereupon having for a while excused it, he in the end secretly commanded the *Bassa* of *Buda*, not to be wanting in any thing that might conduce to the advancement

ment of his Arms in *Hungary*, but as covertly as he could to give the discontented *Hungarians* his assistance; yet the *Bassa* was not so private therein, but it came to Light, which induced his Imperial Majesty, to complain at the Port by his Ambassadour, how contrary to the League that yet continued in force, the Grand Signior had assisted his Rebels; when as he desired nothing more, than that a good understanding might continue between the two Empires; and that by the several Offers of Grace that had been made, it appeared, that he was willing to pardon those that had offended him, upon their submission, and returning to their Obedience, as likewise to satisfy his Subjects of *Hungary* in all their demands; not being desirous to restrain them in matters of Religion, any further then might consist with the Constitution of the Government; protesting that upon such their Submission, they should have a competent number of Churches restored them, and have all the Priviledges his *Roman Catholique* Subjects enjoyed.

This plenary Concession could not be Objected against, and therefore the *Sultan* sent to the *Bassas*, that under pain of high displeasure, they should not assist the revolted *Hungarians* though at the same time, it was strongly conjectured, they had orders to do it; for as much as what they did secretly, or openly, was winked at, and no punishment ensued; although it was apparent, that what Amunition and Money they had, was mostly from the *Turks* and *Tartars*; for the *Turks*, breaking the Truce, because they were not in a readiness to enter into any considerable Action, were desirous to keep up the Heat and Division, till such time as they had drawn together their Forces, mostly at that time employed in *Asia* to observe the motion of the *Persian Sophie*, who had an Eye upon *Babylon* and *Arzurum*. But being once strong in *Hungary*, they stood not upon niceties, nor mincing the matter, but shewed themselves more openly. Which obliged the Emperor once more to complain by Count *Caprara* his Ambassador, at the *Port*, or *Turkish Court*; but find-

ing the Grand Signior to connive at what was done, he published once more offers of Grace and Favour, to such of his discontented Subjects, as would lay down their Arms, and Live peaceably; and that over and above, he would be contented that they should choose a *Palatine* of their own Nation, being a Native of *Hungary*; with many other Priviledges, and Imunities, happy for that Kingdom, had the Offers been embraced. But the Ring-leaders of the Faction, had given their engagement to the *Turks*, to have no Peace with the Empire (if they might be protected) without the Approbation of the Grand Signior; and the *Turks* doubting, that unless they openly broke the Truce, they could not assist them to their satisfaction, it was resolved in the *Divano* or *Turkish* Council, that leave should be given to the *Bassas*, to assist the Malecontents, then so requiring, at their discretion; and for the greater terror, caused the Horse-tail to be hung out, which certainly denotes the Grand Seignor, or Grand *Vizier*, would take the Field; but to what intent remained doubt-

doubtful; yet the Emperor having good cause to believe he intended to bend his Arms upon some of the Hereditary Kingdoms of the Empire, ordered a Detachment of his Army, (then upon the Banks of the Rhine, observing the motion of the *French*) to be made; which Forces were commanded by Count *Steremberg*, who had orders to joyn Count *Caprara* to oppose the Forces *Teckely* had drawn together; and at the same time, the Emperor sent his Mandate to raise the *Ban* and *Ariereban* of that Kingdom, which are the proper *Militia*. But although he used great diligence therein, yet could he oblige but a small company to assemble in Arms, by reason, that many of them, who were qualified for that service, had either their hearts with the Malecontents, as desiring their success, or had Friends and Relations, in Arms, under *Teckelyes* Insigns, against whom they would not engage.

These Stirs in *Hungary* much grieving the Emperor, the Electoral Princes met at *Oldenburg*, to consider what was best to be done, and there they came

came to a result, That it was convenient to use all Honourable ways to pacifie the discontented *Hungarians*; yet in the mean time, not to let any opportunity slip, that might give the Enemy Advantage; the places of strength remaining in the hands of the Imperials were fortified, and the Garrisons in them recruited; as also the Army, as opportunity served, encreased, with order to march against *Teckely*, and his followers, who by this time became formidable; insomuch, that many of the Nobility of that Kingdom, for fear of being plundered, and having their Possessions spoiled, were obliged either to take part with him openly, or secretly send him supplies of Mony and Provision. When to strengthen himself, and render his Authority of more Esteem, he contracted Marriage with the Princess *Rogotzkie*, Widdow to the late Prince of that name, of whom mention is often made, in the foregoing part of this History; and with her he had large Territories: To secure which, he used his utmost diligence; and to shew himself desirous of no Peace, upon confidence

fidence of the *Bassa* of *Offents*, having taken the Field with 15000 *Turks* and *Tartars*, he drew down before *Chaschaw*, and after divers days battering it, and many furious Assaults on the Garrison, few in number, and having no hopes of Relief, was put into his Possession; the Garrison departing with Bag and Baggage, according to the Capitulation. After which he put a strong Garrison into *Mongaf*, and was by divers of his faction proclaimed Prince and Preserver of *Hungary*; he summoning thereupon the *Hungarian* Nobility to attend him in Arms, and render Obedience to him, as to their Sovereign Prince, appointing the Rendezvous upon the great Plain near *Lemens*; but finding his Mandates slighted, and but a thin appearance, he sent out Parties to burn the Houses of such as had refused: But Count *Strafolda* commanding a Regiment of Imperial Horse, falling upon one of those Parties, as they were returning loaden with Spoils, killed and took Prisoners near 200.

The *Turks* not to be Idle in this General

neral Combustion of the shaken Kingdom, drew out 20000 strong under the *Visier* of *Buda*, and besieged *Zathmar*, whilst Count *Teckely* placed a Battery to *Esperies*; the latter of which yielded almost upon the first Summons: Which so exalted his imagination, that he turned his restless Arms upon *Lewents*. Whereupon the Imperialists being not a little consternated, embodied their Forces to hinder the Prince of *Transylvania* from joyning with the Malecontents, the rumour being, that for that purpose he was Advancing with 11000 Horse and Foot. When as *Teckely*, not finding himself in a condition to oppose such a Power, sent to General *Caprara*, to obtain Letters of Safe-Conduct, for such Deputies as he intended to send to *Vienna*, with proposals of Peace, and that a Cessation of Arms might be for six Weeks: All which according to his request, found favourable acceptance; but he employed that Grace for Procrastinations sake only, soon breaking the Truce, by covering *Villecke* with his Army, whilst the *Vizier* of  
*Buda*

*Buda* Besieged it with 25000 *Turks* and *Tartars*, and with the loss of half his number, had it delivered by the Garrison, contrary to the Will of the Governour, who would have defended it to the last Extremity.

This Place being delivered on the 16th. of September, 1682, all but the Governour were suffered to March out, who for refusing to sign the Capitulation, was made a prisoner of War. Upon which *Teckely* advancing, lay'd claim to it, alledging that he had the *Grand Signiors* promise, that such Towns as were taken, during the confederate War, should be Garrisoned with the Natives of *Hungary*; but both standing upon their Punctilios, and neither of them willing to forego it, in the end, fatal to the Inhabitants, it was demolished; which brought such a fear upon *Lewents*, from before which *Teckely* had drawn off, to cover the Siege of the beforementioned place, that both the Garrison and the Inhabitants, slighting it as a place not Tenable, retired to Fortresses of greater strength, leaving it to be possessed

by the Count, who soon after came thither with part of his Army, and caused such places to be repaired, as had been demolished, put a Garrison therein, and thereupon resolved to give battel to the Imperial General, who was at that time encamping near *Asol*; but having notice of what was intended, and finding himself (by reason of the revolt of his Troops) much inferiour in number; resolved to joyn the *Palatine of Hungaria*, who had taken the Field with a considerable Body of Horse, and Foot near *Tornay*.

The *Turks* by this time observing the Imperial Army to encrease, and that the Princes of the Empire, were on all sides, preparing to take the Field; thought it best, either to delay the time, or for their own safety, to make some Overtures, in order to an accommodation of peace; which accordingly was done. They insisting, that if the Emperor would put *Waradine* and *Rab* into the possession of the Grand Signior, in consideration thereof, a Truce of 20 years should ensue. This was communicated to the Diet then assembled

bled, but being well weighed, it plainly appeared that such their proposals were but to procrastinate and gain time; or if sincerely meant, yet having those places which were the strongest in the Kingdom, they would soon gain the rest upon any slight Occasion; the Christian Princes well knowing, that the *Grand Signior* never keeps any Truce longer than it serves to his own purpose; so that the Treaty came to nothing, and all diligence was used to raise such an Army as might stop the Current of the Enemy.

Winter coming on, the *Turks* and *Malecontents* Garisoned such places taken the foregoing Campaign, as they supposed tenable, and demolished those that they suspected to be otherwise; and with such Prisoners and Booty they had gotten, they retired to places of strength, to expect Recruits against the Spring, shewing themselves little inclinable to Peace.

*Anno.* 1683. The Emperour, that on his part nothing might be left undone, that could possibly contribute to the tranquility of his Subjects; bour

loured by all means to satisfy their demands; but finding them more and more unreasonable, and knowing that the *Turks* encouraged them to oppose him, He thought it his securest way to strengthen himself by Leaguings with his Neighbour Nations; and therefore sent his Ambassadors to the *Polish* Court, to make a League Offensive and Defensive with that King: The which Negotiation, although the *Turks* laboured underhand to frustrate, had that good success, that in the Diet, it was resolved, That the safety of the Empire ought to be regarded, and that in case a peace ensued not between the two Empires, 20000. men should be instantly raised to be Employed in *Hungary*, and other the Hereditary Countreys of the Empire, as occasion required; and soon after Count *Wallenstein* Negotiating further on the part of the Emperor, an Offensive and Defensive League was concluded; which did not a little terrifie the *Turks* and discontented *Hungarians*; yet the Emperour to spare no means whereby an Accomodation might ensue, heark-  
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ned to the request of *Teckely*; but he not desirous to abandon the Greatness, to which he was aspired, gave little hopes that he would embrace the Grace and Pardon offered: For about the beginning of *April*, he Assembled the Estates of *Hungary*, to the number of Sixty, near *Chaschaw*; where by his Agents he laboured to have himself confirmed, in the Sovereignty, urging, it was the pleasure of the Grand Signior, and the design of the Neighbouring *Bassas*, whom they ought not to displease, by reason they had a powerful Army at hand; and as for the *Roman* Emperor they had already incurred his displeasure: And so well he succeeded herein, that although some were surpris'd at the matter, and highly opposed it; yet being out-voted by those of his Party, he in the end was again invested Prince of *Hungary*, and so saluted by such as the Neighbouring *Bassa's* sent in the name of their Master, and their own names to congratulate him: Whereupon increasing his Army he sent out parties to plunder, and take Prisoners, such of the Nobility

as had refused a compliance with his Mandates ; but not greatly trusting to some about him, he obtained 1000 Janizaries for the Guard of his Person, not declyning from the Estate of a Prince in the least of his proceedings.

The Elector of *Bavaria* by this time having contracted a League with the Emperour, raised great Forces, partly to be maintained at his own charge, and partly out of the Treasury of the Empire. Nor were the other Princes slow in raising such a Power as they were capable to maintain ; it plainly appearing, that the *Turk* was resolved upon a War : For about this time news came, that the *Aga* of the *Janizaries* treating with Count *Caprara*, his Imperial Majesties Ambassadour at the Port, had enlarged his Masters demands, by requiring in consideration of a twenty Years Truce, *Rab*, *Setin*, *Commora*, *Rabaw*, and the Isle of *Chutz* to be delivered to the Grand *Seignior* ; and the Count having replied, that he had no Commission to treat about any such delivery, the *Aga* answered, That

That since his Masters demands were refused, he would proceed to obtain them by Fire and Sword; which was not only confirmed by him, but by the Grand *Vizier*, and Grand *Signior*, who in a rage upon this refusal, having advanced the Horse-taile, an Insign of the *Turks* Barbarity and Rudeness in the Original, he instantly commanded his Army, gathered out of *Asia*, *Africa* and *Europe*, to march towards the Frontiers of *Hungary*, sending an Express to the *Tartarian Kam*, to take the Field, as likewise the Tributary Princes of *Moldavia*, *Bulgaria*, *Valachia* and *Transylvania* to be in a readiness with their Forces. This news greatly allarumed the *Roman* Empire, and obliged the Army to take the Field sooner than was expected for; now the matter was no longer doubtful, the grand *Signior* seconding his Resolves with a Blasphemous denuntiation of War, dated at *Adrianople*, the 25th. of *March*, 1683, which he sent to the Emperor, denouncing therein all the woes and miseries that could befall mankind,

it appears at large in a Book Intituled, *The present State of the War in Hungary, &c.* Printed, *Anno. 1683.* But this though it heightned the expectation of the Malecontents, yet it dismayed not the Imperialists, who finding all hopes of Peace vanished, prepared for a vigorous War.

The Emperor again Assembling the Diet at *Ratisbone*, and making them yet more sensible of what was wanting, they pressed the Elector of *Brandenburg*, as best able to send a considerable number of Men into the Field, resolving to do what in him lay, advising his Imperial Majesty to send his Mandates to the *Vice-Roy of Croatia*, and *Palatine of Hungary*, to draw into the Field such Forces as they could: To which he received answer, That the Gentry of those Countrys desired to be excused from the War in Person, but would raise a Fund of Money sufficient to maintain 10000 men in the Imperial Service; which was well accepted. And now the *Swiss-Cantons*, contrary to expectation, made Voluntary offers of maintaining 2000 men in the Service of the Empire-

Empire, admitting as many more to be raised in their Territories at the Emperors Charges. And the more to hasten matters, the *Seigneur Hoffner* who was sent by the Emperour to treat with Count *Teckely* about a Cessation, returned without being able to effect what he intended, declaring that he found the Count altogether averse, and that upon fresh Orders received from the Grand *Seigneur*, he had refused to treat further; and was with all diligence raising new Leavies more vigorously to prosecute the War, and that he had again assembled the Estates of that Kingdom, declaring that what he had done, was for the preservation and maintainance of their Liberties, and what was dearer, their Religion, for which he had undergone many dangers and difficulties, which he could never have born out against so potent a Prince as the Emperor, had he not been assisted by the Grand *Signior*; yet with the knowledge and approbation of the *Vizier* of *Buda*, he had not long before made a Cessation with the Emperour, and had not since that

time

time been wanting to mediate a Peace, which Mediation the Grand *Seignior* on his part had accepted, and that for bringing his desires to perfection, he intended nothing less than to send Deputies to treat with such as his *Roman* Imperial Majesty should appoint; and likewise another at the same time to the Port, there to treat further with the Grand *Vizier*, that he might dispose his *Master* to a ready Compliance. But before these things were done, he conceived it highly necessary, that the Protestant Churches should be restored to those that formerly possessed them, and that the Estates should take care for the Raising 40000 Crowns, which were according to the late Treaty to be paid the Grand *Seignior*, by way of Tribute; which was likewise to make provision for such forces as were necessary to be kept in a readiness for the Service of the Kingdom, and pay him Homage, as Prince of *Hungary*; and as for such as refused a Compliance, it was convenient for their own safety to leave the Country. Upon these specious pretences,

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tences, most of the Nobility then assembled, promised a ready Compliance, publickly owning him their Prince, &c. When to render his Title the more unquestionable, he caused Money with his Effigies, and the Arms of the Kingdom, together with Supercriptions of his Titles to be Coyned and pass currant, sending as he had before determined his Ambassadour to the Port. To accompany whom the Estates likewise sent the *Sien Szirmai* in the nature of their Deputy, with these instructions, viz. That the Kingdom of *Hungary* reduced to a low and miserable Estate was now through the Blessing of God upon the indefatigable endeavours of Prince *Teckely*, and by the Favour and Protection of the Port, happily restored, giving him especially in charge to make due Acknowledgment of it to the Grand *Seignior*, and his prime Ministers.

Whilst these things passed, the *Turks* being abroad in divers companies, a Party of them made a descent upon the *Isle of Schuts*, burning many Cottages, and

rying away about 100 Captives; so  
at the War on all hands being appa-  
ntly begun, and yet the *Turks* dread-  
the Conjunction with *Poland*, a  
was on the 26th. of *March*, 1683.  
to that Court, to try if possible  
withdraw that Kings Affections from  
Emperour, and further to negoti-  
for the passage of 50000 *Tartars* in-  
*Hungary*, there to serve the Grand  
ignior in his Wars; but he failed in all  
negotiation. And what had like to  
ve frustrated the *Turks* affairs was,  
at about this time, Count *Teckely* and  
e *Bassa* of *Buda* had a misunder-  
standing between them; insomuch, that  
owing jealous of each other, the *Bassa*  
demanded a Gate of *Caschaw* to be put  
to his Possession, and that the Gover-  
our of *Villeck* should be delivered to  
him, or put to his ransom, and the Mo-  
to be paid him; both which being  
fused, Complaints were made by ei-  
er party, at the Port, but in the end  
ey were reconciled, by order of the  
Grand *Vizier*.

By this time the Articles of the  
League Offensive and Defensive, be-

tween the Empire and Kingdom of Poland were ratified; importing, That the *Emperor* should be obliged to act against the *Turks*, with an Army of 60000 men & that the *Polonian* King should bring to the Field to the assistance of the *Emperor*, 40000 men; in consideration of which, the *Emperor* was to pay in present money to the King of *Poland*, 120000 *Florins*; and that his Imperial Majesty and the Queen Dowager of *Poland* do for ever quit Claim, and relinquish all pretensions of Right they have, might have, to the Crown of *Poland* & that neither Potentate, should treat, or enter into League with the Grand Seignior, without the joynt Consent of all parties included in that Treaty. When it was better to secure the remaining part of *Hungary*, the Army from several parts hastened to the Rendezvous appointed near *Presburg*, the Prince *Lubomirski* with 6000 *Polish* Horse, being arrived on the Frontiers of that Kingdom: And that the other Hereditary Kingdoms might be secured, it was ordered in a great Council, assembled to consider the affairs of the Empire, that Forces should

raised, and posted on the Frontiers of Moravia, Stiria, Croatia, and such other Countreyes, as lay exposed to the Fury of the Enemy; for by this time Count Fekety was abroad, and earnestly presented the Bassa of Buda to send a reinforcement of Turkish Horse, promising so soon as he had received them, to divert the Imperial Forces, by invading the Country of Silesia: On the other side he likewise pressed the Nobility of Hungary, to dispatch the supplies of men, and money which he had demanded; but found no suitable Return; for they, desirous to live at Peace, and not to involve themselves in so dangerous a War, sent Excuses for the most part, and some money, desiring him to rest satisfied with their good Meaning towards him, though they durst not publicly appear on his behalf, for fear of having their Possessions wasted, by the Imperialists, which would altogether disable them to supply him for the future: But this Return was not suitable to his expectation, for from it he gathered, that they rather brooked him their Superiour, through Fear than love;

which made him again threaten  
vers of them with military Execution  
unless his Mandates were obeyed.

The King of *Poland* having taken  
the Field, and encamped near *Leopold*  
sent to Count *Teckely* to advise  
him, whilst Grace was offered,  
close with his Imperial *Majesties*  
interest, and turn his Arms for the  
security of *Hungary*, against the Com-  
mon *Enemy*, or else he should be ob-  
liged to treat him as his *Enemy*: To which  
*Teckely* replied, That he had made  
firm Alliance with the *Ottoman Sultan*  
and therefore could not, nor would  
he, were it in his power, proceed to  
any Accord (except upon the Overtures  
in the former Treaty) unless the *Grand*  
*Signior* sent him express orders so to do  
which he did not in the least expect  
for that having used his utmost ende-  
vours to accommodate matters at the  
Port, he found the *Grand Seignior* al-  
together averse; therefore he would pray  
his *Majestie* of *Poland* not to take  
ill on his part, if he stood for the de-  
fence of his Territories, against such  
as should invade them; and that he

would

would so do, to the utmost of his Power: Which answer so moved the King, that he set forth an Edict, charging his Subjects under severe penaltyes not to have any Trade or Entercourse with such *Hungarians*, as had cast off their Allegiance to the *Emperor*; but left no means unpractised, whereby he might reduce them to their former Obedience. But finding them obstinate, he advanced with all his Power, and by the way, overthrew a confused Army of *Tartarian* Rovers, who were wasting his Country near *Camenice*.

The Imperial Army by this time being encreased, a Muster was taken near *Presburg* the 6th. of *May*, the *Emperor*, Duke of *Bavaria*, and divers Princes of the *Empire* being present, where it was found to amount to 39696 Fighting men, besides 16712 in divers places of the *Empire*, and 7532 in the upper *Hungary*, not accounting those that were under the command of the *Hungarian* *Palatine*, Vice-Roy of *Crotia*, nor the 6000 Horse, brought into the Imperial service by the Prince *Lubomirskie*: And over this Army, his Imperial

E 4 Majesty

Majesty constituted the Duke of *Lorraine* *Generallissimo*, to act as he found it convenient, his Commission for that purpose being without limitation. When by gifts & promises, having animated the Commanders, and meaner Souldiers, he returned with his Noble Retinue to *Vien* *enna*, there to expect the event; for now the Terrour of the *Turks* huge Army approaching, caused a General Consternation, so that many *Hungarians*, who before were wavering, openly declared their Discontents, and sided with *Teckely*; yet through the Diligence used by the Duke of *Lorraine*, the Imperial Army in few days was encreased to 47000 Men; when rising, it marched to *Ketser*, and from thence to *Rab*, and passing along the Banks of the *Waag*, encamped between *Rab* and *Commer* *ra*, the Duke resolving there to expect the Enemies approach. Nor long had he stayed, e're the Scouts, employed on the Frontiers for that purpose, gave him to understand, that the Grand *Vizier* was with the *Grosso* of the *Turkish* Army come to *Grieke Wessenburg*, and that the *Aga* of the *Janizaries* was four days

days march behind, with an additional Power : Yet the Duke resolved to besiege *Gran*, and in order thereto drew out a strong party, but upon notice that 25000 *Turks* were posted on an Eminence, and that it would be a work of great difficulty, he altered his purpose, and sat down before *Newhemsel*, which he battered with great Fury, making many large breaches in the walls of the upper Town ; the Suburbs being burnt by the *Turks*, to prevent the Imperialists sheltering themselves there, or getting any plunder.

The Duke finding the Siege would be a work of difficulty, sent for divers large Pieces of *Canon*, and *Mortars*, the sooner to reduce it ; but there being a Garrison of *Fanizaries*, and other resolute *Turks*, got in a little before, though the Imperialists with much Courage and Bravery, attempted to enter the breaches the *Canon* made, yet were they beaten off, and as often the besieged rallied, so that many were killed on both sides. When to relieve the place, the *Bassa* of *Buda* sent to Count *Teckel* to joyn him, but he fearful that such conjunction would not only displease

his party, but lessen his Authority, sent to excuse it, alledging many things to dissuade the *Bassa*, from further urging it: And that he might appear to be in action, he layd siege to the strong Castle of *Donowitz*, which after five weeks siege he had put into his Possession, making the Baron *Joannel* his Prisoner: Yet the *Bassa* being unsatisfied, sent a second Summons, to command his attendance, with such forces as he had; which made the Count the more Jealous, especially upon his neglecting or wilfully omitting to give him the stile of Prince: Upon notice of which evil understanding between them, the Emperor to omit no opportunity, caused another Tender of Grace and Pardon to be offered, granting thereby all that had been formerly required by his discontented Subjects. Whereupon divers of the better sort, quitted the Engagement, and submitted; being upon their so doing restored to their Estates, that had been confiscated, for taking part with the Enemies of the Empire. Which possessing Count *Teckely* with jealousy, that the remaining part of his

Retinue,

Retinue, might by their example do the like, he again to procrastinate matters, seemed desirous to enter into a Treaty with the Emperor, signifying as much to the Duke of *Lorraine*, and making it his request, that the Truce might be observed, and that all *Hostilities* might cease, till the Emperors pleasure was known, and that he had returned answer to what farther should be proposed by his discontented Subjects. But the Duke, perceiving it an Artifice, to protract time, till the *Turkish* Army arrived, would not hearken to it; but having run his Trenches almost to the walls of the Town, sprung divers Mines, ruining the Ravellin, and blowing up a great part of the outward Bastion, commanding two Regiments of *Germans*, and three of *Walloons*, *Croats*, and *Hungarians*, to make the Attack, which they did with such fury, that they entered the Breach, and made such Slaughter, that had not the Besieged unfortunately sprung a Mine, they had entered; but by that means, several being killed, more wounded, and the ruined work with the rubbish filled up,

up, and inaccessible without *Scalados*, the Retreat was founded; whereupon the Besieged sallyed, but being Encountered by a Regiment of *Huffers*, they retired confusedly, leaving a Hundred dead in the Trenches; besides which divers were taken Prisoners, who upon strict examination confessed, that there was a Garrison of 5000 men in the Town, and that it was well stored with all manner of Provision, and Amunition; and further, that the Governour had received assurance from the Grand *Vizier*, that he would with all convenient speed, come to his Relief, and raise the Siege, though at the hazard of a Battel. This caused the Duke to push on the Siege with more than ordinary Vigour, that he might become Master of the place before the *Turks* great Army arriv'd. And the better to retard them, he sent out several Parties to break down the Bridge of *Gran*, *Esseck*, and divers other Bridges; all but the former of which they effected with little loss, but that being strongly Guarded, they returned without attempting it.

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The *Hungarians* having the Emperors free Pardon, were, upon renewing their Oaths of Allegiance to the Emperor, admitted to exercise the reformed Religion in *Eight Churches*, that were restored them for that purpose, and had the same Priviledges as the Emperors other Subjects, without distinction; this caused *Count Teckohys Army* daily to lessen: Which he perceiving, and having received an additional Force of *Turks* and *Tartars*, resolved to be in Action, making a shew, as if he would Besiege *Zathmar*; but on the contrary, passing the *Dannube*, to render himself more dreadful to the poor Country People, he Fired divers Villages, under pretence of their non-payment of Contribution, and suffered the *Tartars* to carry about 3000 of those miserable People of either Sex, into unmerciful Captivity. But soon after, the *Viceroy* of *Crotia*, meeting them in the straits of *Jabunlunka*, cut off a great part of the *Roving Tartars*, and freed near half the Captive Christians; and soon after another Party was defeated, and  
much

much Booty was recovered ; and amongst the prisoners was a *Nephew* to the *Bassa* of *Buda*, who upon examination confessed, that the *Turkish* Forces, consisting of the chief strength of *Asia*, and *Europe*, would be no less in *Hungary* than 300000 Fighting men, and was expected the beginning of *August*, part of which would Fight the Imperial Army, & the other part besiege *Commora*, and *Rab*, and then in conjunction lay siege to *Vienna*. But this Relation did not at all oblige the Duke of *Lorraine* to alter his measures, but still he Furiously assaulted *New-Hessel*, and at the same time sent out parties to Fight the *Vauntgaurds* of the *Turkish* Army, thereby to give them diversion, till such time as the place might either be taken by storm, or obliged to surrender; he having by this time so sorely shaken it, that the Walls in many places were turned to Rubbish ; but being Countermined he in vain attempted to enter. Wherefore he sent to *Cargozs*, the Governour, to offer him advantageous Terms ; but he well knowing his deliverance was at hand.

hand, and that the Imperialists must raise the siege, or Fight the *Viziers* Army, would not hearken to any proposals of Surrender, but in a scornful manner threatned the Messengers with death, if they came any more on the like occasion. Whereupon, on the 10th. of July, a general storm was ordered, and carryed on with such Bravery, that had not the besieged blown up their Redoubt, and two *Bastions*, possessed by the Christians; in that Attack the Town had been carryed by force. In this assault, 200 of the Imperialists fell, and few less of the Besieged, the houses of the latter, at the same time being Fired in divers places, by the *Granados*, and *Bombes*, blazing horribly about their Ears. To supply this loss, new Regiments were raised, and sent to the Camp. *Teckely* on the 22d. of June, having joyned another Body of *Tartars*, bent his march towards *Zathmar*, with a second intention to besiege it; but finding new supplies of men and Amunition had a little before been put into it, he held it for a work of too much difficulty; and therefore after

ter he had battered it from the Hills a while, and been welcomed in the same Language, he drew off. About this time, great was the expectation of the Imperialists, that *Abasie*, Prince of *Transylvania*, would have revolted from the *Turks*, and have taken the Field against them, upon a Jealousie he conceived, that the Grand *Seignior* intended to depose him, and advance Count *Teckly* to his Principality: But that hope soon vanished, upon notice that he had sent his Deputies to congratulate the Grand *Vizier* upon his arrival at *Belgrade*, and to assure him he was ready to take the Field, and reduce his Power under the *Ottoman* Standard, if he so required. And now lest the *Turks* should pass the *Nitera*, and fall into *Silesia*, the Duke of *Lorrain* commanded the *Palatine* of *Hungary*, to Guard it with such Forces as he had, and to reinforce him, ordered the Regiments of *Halewell*, *Ladram*, *Kherrey*, and *Casteile*, to post themselves upon an Eminence at a small distance, himself still continuing the Siege not without hopes of

carrying the place; for by this time the Inhabitants having their Houses Fired, and beaten down with the *Bombs* and great *Shot*, began to murmur and mutiny; but were at present pacified with fair promises of Retribution; the which soon after failing, the *Bassa* Governour caused divers of them to be executed for a Terror to the rest; and drawing forth the greatest strength of the Garrison, made a Vigorous Sally, but was with considerable loss beaten into the Town: But the Imperialists, finding as they expected, that it was a Work of great difficulty to take the place, and having daily Intelligence that the *Turks* Army approached, making horrible spoyl, a Council of War was called, to determine whether the Siege should be raised or continued; when after divers Debates, it was by the major part resolved, That the Siege could not be much longer continued, without the hazard of a Battel, the which if fortune had turned to their disadvantage, might endanger the whole *Empire*; and that for that reason

son, it was altogether convenient to raise the Siege: This Opinion was notwithstanding opposed by the Duke, and many resolute Commanders, who held it more Honourable to Fight the Enemy, if he obliged them thereto, then to forgo a place of such importance, that could not in any likelihood escape falling into their hands, if the Siege was maintained; but not coming to a point in this weighty Affair, Messengers were dispatched to the Emperor, to know his pleasure therein; who after mature deliberation, and the advice of his Council, sent an express Command for raising the Siege, and that the Enemy should not be Fought with, but upon great Advantage, before the Army was compleat: In obedience to which Command, the Duke drew off, appointing two Regiments of *Croats*, to secure his retreat, and detaching a strong Party, sent it to secure *Moravia*, from the IncurSION of the *Turks* of *Buda*, who were abroad. And now the so long expected *Turkish* Army approaching, its Terror spread wide, and Count *Teck*

ly taking the Advantage thereof, summoned most of the Countreyes in Upper *Hungary* to render him obedience, and to prevent their being ruin'd immediately to put themselves under his protection; which *Neutra*, *Trenchin*, and *Troza* did; but others standing out, he wasted them with Fire and Sword, more fearfully than the *Turks* had heretofore done; which so terrified *Papa*, *Vesprin*, and *Tetis*, that they submitted without being summoned.

Scarce had the Duke fortified his new Camp, near *Rab*, but the *Scouts* came in and informed him, that the Grand *Vizier* by hasty marches had passed the Rivers, and was arrived at *Statwessenberg*, with the Gros of the *Turkish Army*, consisting of 80. or 90000 Fighting Men, when sending for Count *Teckely*, he went thither to pay him his respects, and to congratulate his Arrival into *Hungary*, vowing to Espouse to the utmost the *Ottoman Interest*, and to have no peace with the Emperor, unless the Grand *Seignior* approved it, making it his request, that he

he might act sepearte, though he would upon Command, if Affairs required it, reduce himself and his Followers under the *Sultans* standard; further desiring, that the Possessions of such as were in Arms with him, might be distinguished from the Possessions of those that had refused to comply with his demands, and disobeyed his Mandates, consenting to receive 12000 *Tartars* to act by his direction, as occasion required, and so having made the *Vizier* a Present of 1000 *Duccats*, he was dismissed; and repairing to his Army, he committed great Hostilities, upon the Frontiers of *Silesia*, spoyling the Possessions of such as were in the Emperors Camp.

The *Turks* being thus far advanced, fell to plunder, and ravage the Country in dreadfull manner; inso-much, that the Inhabitants, like a fearfull Flock of Sheep, fled in all parts to walled Towns, and places of Strength. When to stay the *Inroads* they made in Partyes, the Duke of *Lorraine* drew out a strong Detachment, which Fought them as they advanced towards

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*Leopolstat*, Killing many, and putting the rest to a disorderly Retreat ; but they being suddenly, and unexpectedly reinforced with 8000 fresh men, and by this time the Imperial Horse, and Foot divided in passing a River, the Turks rallied, and fell upon the Baggage on its way to *Altenburg*: Whereupon the Duke advancing with his Horse, after a sharp Dispute, in which himself was hotly engaged, was obliged to retreat, leaving the Baggage, valued at 40000 *Guilders*, as a Prey to the Enemy, who purchased it at 1700 Lives ; yet the Imperial loss was great : For the Princes of *Savoy*, and *Aremberg*, General *Rabitta*, and the Count *D' Lamberg*, being wounded, the two former soon after dyed of their wounds.

The Turks, overjoyed with this Success, besieged *Rab*, but finding the place too hot, they soon drew off, and growing stronger, as they passed burnt *Petronelo*, and with great booty they again reduced themselves, under the *Ottoman* standard.

The Grand *Vizier* having called a Coun-

Council of his chief Commanders, to consider what was to be done, it was resolved after many debates, That *Vienna* should be immediately Besieged, and that it was no ways convenient to trifle away time about places of little Importance; and the rather it was so concluded, by reason the Grand *Vizier* was incited thereto by divers discontented *Hungarian* Lords, whose Letters were afterwards found in his Tent: These Resolves being the Result of the Council, the Army had orders to rise about Mid-Night; which was not so secretly done, but the Duke of *Lorrain*, who Encamped about three Leagues distance, had notice thereof, and dispatched a Messenger to intimate as much to the Emperor, who immediately retired with the Empress Arch-Dukes, and Arch-Dutcheßes, to *Passaw*, there to expect the event; having before his departure given what necessary orders he could, in so short a warning, for the defence of his Chief City, sending at the same time an Express to the Duke, not to Fight, but to retire before the  
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Enemy in the best order; which he accordingly did, and so swift was the Turks March, that he scarcely had time to pass through the City, and put a supply of 1200 Foot, 1000 Horse, and 500 Dragoons, with what Provision he could spare, before the *Ottoman* Ensigns displayed before the Walls, through part of whose Army the Count *D'Staremburg* was obliged with 4000 Horse to Fight his way. Nor did the Grand *Vizier* delay, for the next day, being the 11th. of July 1683. He caused the *Bassas* of *Silistra*, *Anatolia*, and *Albania*, with 30000 Horse to Advance, and cover the other part of his Army, whilst he Encamped; when under the favour of the night, though the Besieged sallied, and did considerable Execution, he raised two Batteries, and broke ground, running his Trenches with incredible speed, although the Guns from the Walls and Bulwarks played incessantly: So that in six days 13000 men were Intrenched. Whereupon the Count *D'Staremburg* sallied and drove them with considerable Slaughter from

from their Advance, causing Part of their works to be filled up; but they being reinforced with 6000 *Janizaries*, the besieged were obliged to retreat with some loss: Upon which the Grand *Vizier* caused his own Tent to be removed further off, taking his Quarters in the Empreſſe Dowager's Palace, called *Le Favorit*; when the better to animate the besieged, the Duke of *Lorrain* drew his Army a League nearer, & posted himself upon the Banks of the *Danube*, daily expecting the Elector of *Bavaria* with his Troops, who by this time was upon his March, and soon after joyned them with 12 or 13000 Horse and Foot. When the more to consternate the besieged, the Turks having dismissed several *Hungarians*, with great rewards, they under pretence of having escaped from miserable servitude, getting admittance into the City, set divers Houses on Fire; but being in the end discovered, many of them were Executed; which so terrified the rest, that they desisted farther to pursue their design in practice.

To know the Estate of the City, the Duke sent an *Engineer*, who in the habit of a Peasant got into it, and presented his Highnesses Letters to the *Count Staremborg*, who returned answer, That the City was in a good Posture of defence, the Souldiers and Citizens being Unanimously resolved to defend it to the last Extremity, and that if there was any danger of losing the place, he would signify it, by hanging a Flag upon the Tower; and thereupon he dismissed the Messenger: But the same Evening, being the 20th. of July, the Turks made a furious Attack upon the *Bastion* of *Lebele*, and sprung a Mine or two, but the besieged sallying, beat them off; so that although they had incroached on the ditch, and were Mining under it, yet they durst not for many days attempt the recovery of their Work, the Imperialists disputing with them every foot of Ground.

Whilst the Siege went thus on, and the Turks Army daily encreased, *Count Teckely* and the *Hungarians* in arms under his Ensigns, took divers

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small Castles in the Upper *Hungary*, using much Rigour to such as they found therein; Imprisoning some, and delivering others to the *Turks* and *Tartars*, who sent them into miserable Bondage; so little regard had they of their fellow-Christians, whom they ought to have secured, and protected from the Rage of the *Infidels*: But the *Polonian* King using his utmost diligence to draw down his Forces, once more sent to the Count to Embrace the Emperors Offer of Grace, and laying down his Arms, or turning them against the Common Enemy at a juncture, when the Empire languishing, he might regain that Honour, from which, by his Frowardness and Obstinacy he was fallen: But this admonition prevailed not; the Count having absolutely Espoused the *Ottoman* Interest, would not bearken to any accommodation.

*Vienna* by this time being hard pressed, and the *Duke of Lorrain* fearing it should fall into the hands of the Enemy, before the Arrival of the King of *Poland*; sent another

messenger to the Count *D'Staremberg*, requiring him to send him a more exact account of what had passed, than formerly he had received, and by no means to dissemble the Danger, if it was Eminent; for that he would without delay Fight the Enemy, or Oblige him to raise the siege, if the place was not tenable. Whereupon the Count returned the following Letter, dated the 18th. of *August*, 1683. giving an exact account of what had passed, viz. God be thanked one of my Letters has had the fortune to come to your Highnesses hand, which divers others would have done, had they not been intercepted; wherefore it is not my Neglect, that your Highness is not oftener and better Informed: But that at the present you may know our Condition, I will first tell you, That hitherto we have disputed every foot ground with the Enemy, and for what they have gotten, dearly they have payed; for as often as they attempted to Lodg themselves, they have been Vigorously repulsed, even at the point of the Sword, with so great

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loss

loss on their side, that they hardly dare peep out of their Works, which they have inclosed their Attack of the *Counterscarp*; yet have they several times made a descent upon the Ditch and Ravelin, blowing up part of the Wall, and as often have been beaten from the Posts they have taken at the Foot of the Breach; notwithstanding, when our Men retired they again possessed it; whereupon I used what Precaution I could, and caused Pits to be made in the Point of the Ravelin, and have done what else might most annoy the Enemy; like I have done in the *Bastion* they attacked, which has on that prevented them from gaining the ground, remaining still on the edge of the *Counterscarp*. On the *Fourteenth* they made a descent into the Ditch before the *Bastion*, called *Labele*, and the same night made an other great Labourment in the Ditch: Whereupon receiving we could not much inconvenience them there, with great or small shot they lying too deep in the Ground caused a Canon to be bent against

Works, that secured the passage into the Ditch; when in three several Attacks we beat them thence; though in the first we were not strong enough to ruine their Works, but in the second toward the Evening, we ruined part of their Works, and in the third, the wind being favourable, we not only made an end of Ruining their Works, but likewise burnt their Gabions, and almost all their Gallery; since which they made no further Attack upon the *Ravelin* on that side. Yesterday they sprang a Mine, though without success. In the middle of the *Ravelin* we have made a good Retrenchment, with a Ditch; the *Bastion* of *Lebele*, and that of the Court have likewise double Retrenchments; and now we are Attacking a great Retrenchment behind the two *Bastions*: So that your Highness may see, we are not wanting in any thing that may contribute to the Preservation of the Place; the which, let me assure your Highness, I will not Surrender, but with the last drop of Blood. As for the rest, our Men are altogether Fear-

less of the Enemy; Thirty or Forty of them usually obliging one Hundred of them to retire with Loss. And this Day was brought before me a *Janizary* Prisoner, who amongst other things, confesses, That the Enemy, in the several Attacks they made, have lost Eleven Thousand Men; amongst which, fell divers Great Commanders, as the *Bassas* of *Mesopotamia*, *Albania*, the *Zangiacks* of *Illyria*, and *Epirus*, about 3000 of the former number being likewise *Janizaries*; and that they began to fall into extream Want, especially of Forrage and Provision; wherefore many hundred of their Horses were perished, and the Souldiers obliged to eat Horse-flesh, accounting it as dainty Fare; which had caused the *Pestilence* and *Bloody-Flux* in the Camp, of which 6000 were dead; and that digging in the ground to undermine the Walls, they met with such Contagious dead Bodies, as almost poysoned them, and many times obliged them to leave off. As for what concerns my self, I have had the *Bloody-Flux* Eight days, but am at present

sent somewhat better; however it obliged me not to neglect my Duty, for where I could not go, I was carried. Your Highness would comfort us with your presence, and do me the favour to believe, that I am, &c.

P. S. The 19<sup>th</sup>. of *August*, the Enemy sprung a Mine, under the *Ravelin*, and with the loss of 300 men, made an inconsiderable Lodgement, but were soon after dislodged, and most of them buried in the Ruines of their work, by the springing of a Mine, on our side.

Thus Reader, have I impartially given you to understand the state of Affairs relating to this Dangerous War. But to proceed: The Turks desirous to finish their undertaking, soon after made three Attacks, but were beaten off with the loss of 8000 men: when almost at the same time, the Duke of *Lorraine* falling upon 5000 that were conveying Necessaries to the Camp, put them to the Rout, and seized upon all the Provision, and Ammunition; which caused great want in the Turkish Army, and thereby the

*Pestilence* to encrease, insomuch that great numbers of them dyed; yet they spared not to push on the Siege with all imaginable Vigor, the *Vizier* not in that regarding the lives of his men; as well knowing, if he proved unsuccessful, who at his setting forth had boasted so much, and been chiefly instrumental in involving the *Grand Seignior* in that War, his Head must of necessity make an Attonement: yet such was the Valour of the Besieged, that although through Sicknes and the divers Sallyes, half their number were dead, they bravely repulsed the Infidels, fighting even in the breaches, till heaps of Slaughter stopped the Enemies way; Mining, and Countermining so long, that they found the Enemy had undermined the *Bastion* of the Court, passing into the City about fifty paces, notwithstanding the indefatigable endeavours used to prevent it. Whereupon the Count sent to acquaint his Highness, That the strength of his Souldiers being greatly impaired, & all that could be possibly done, not sufficient to hinder the *Enemies* incroach-

incroachment, who were by this time within the City, and their Mines every hour expected to be sprung, no time was to be lost for the Relief of the place: Whereupon the Duke having joyn'd the Forces of the King of *Poland*, who arriv'd in a happy moment, resolved to Fight the Enemy with all expedition, or oblige him to draw off. Whereupon divers Partyes were detached, and amongst the rest, one under Major General *Dunwalt*, with exprefs Command to secure the passage of the Forrest of *Vienna*, through which the Army must March; who finding a considerable Post, possessed by the Enemy, after a fierce Attack, caused them to retire, and still proceeding drove them to the bottom of a Hill, the top of which over-looked their Camp.

Things being now come to a Push, and the King of *Poland* having received the Emperors Complements, by Count *Shaftgatz*, the Armyes moved joyntly, and made the speedier March, by reason the Flag was advanced upon the Tower of *Vienna*; a Sign agreed

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greed on between the Duke, and Count *Staremburg*, to signifie the City was strongly pressed, and in great danger to be Lost; and the Duke on his side returned the Signals, that he was moving to their relief; which were divers *Rockets* sent into the Air. On the 11th. of *September*, about Eight in the Evening, the Army consisting of between 70 and 80000 Fighting Men, was drawn out of the Camp, and set in Battalia, the King of *Poland* commanding the right Wing, being mostly Horse, by reason that side of the Country lay open, the Left was commanded by the Duke of *Lorraine*, and Elector of *Bavaria*, by reason they were the strongest in Foot, and the Country all along the *Danube* inclosed; the main Body by the Elector of *Saxony*, and Prince *Waldeck*, so that all things being in a readiness no time was lost, lest the Enemy taking the Allarum, should fortify the Passes, the which had they done, it had been a work of extraordinary difficulty to have attacked them, but they trusting to their strength, which

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consisted of 120000 Fighting Men, supposed the *Christians* Army durst not give them battle, or at least not venture on them in their Camp, but too late finding themselves mistaken, the Grand *Vizier* made a detachment of 10000 Horse, commanding them with all speed to possess themselves of such important Posts as might retard the *Christians* Advancing; but finding they were too late, the *Christian* Army by this time having passed the Woods, and narrow Straights, in doing which they found great difficulty, though unopposed, the *Turks* Advanced to charge the Front: Whereupon a Battalion was commanded to put themselves into a Vineyard on the Hill, some small advance from the Army, and being supported by three other *Battalions*, the *Turks* stopped; for not enduring the fire, being all Horse, and in a ground where they could not well attack the *Foot*, they contented themselves with making one Discharge, accompanied with a hideous Noise, and so retired: Whereupon the King of *Poland*, and other commanding Princes,

Princes, having observed the disposition of the Turks, drew the Army into three Lines, all closed, without any intervals, with a command to march very slowly towards the Enemy, and to stand when they came to charge them, keeping themselves very close, and not firing till the Enemy had discharged: Which order being observed, the Turkish Horse Advanced with Horrible Cries, as if they intended to break the Orders of the *Christians*, hoping thereby to make them give way, or put them into disorder; but perceiving they stood firm to expect them, they made a Halt, and discharging at a distance, wheeled off: Upon which the first Line of the *Christians* Fired, and the whole Army Advanced with a slow pace, still gaining upon the Enemy, who returning, charged as before, the *Christians* at the same time keeping their ground; but no sooner had they Fired round, 'ere they wheeled off a second time, repeating the like often, and as often the *Christians* Advancing, drove them as it were like Sheep, they not having

ving the Courage to make a close Charge: The *Christians* Army by this means being arrived within two furlongs of the Enemies Camp, a body of Foot and Dragoons were detached to attack their Cannon, of which they soon made themselves Masters, without any considerable Opposition, the Enemy not having a sufficient number of Foot in a readiness to defend them: Nor did their Horse make much resistance, though on the side of the right Wing, they made shew, as if they intended to charge the *Christians* in the Flank: When to prevent any disorder, that might be occasioned thereby, the King of *Poland* caused part of the second Line to advance, and make a Front on that side, and at the same time charging the Enemy in person, with the first Line, he made them give way; who during the hottest of the *Battle* they attacked the Town, being very desirous, though at the utmost hazard, to carry it by Storm; and so resolutely were they in their attempt, that a great Slaughter ensuing, the Count *D'Staremborg* found himself obliged

obliged to send an Express to the  
of *Lorrain*, for speedy Assistance,  
the Enemy should enter: Where  
the *Margrave of Baden* Advanced  
5000 Horse, and 3000 *Dragoons*,  
entering the Trenches on the one  
and the besieged sallying on the other  
the *Turks* who were not less than  
6000 men, were cut in pieces: When  
evil Success being made known to  
Grand *Vizier* (who hoped in the  
General Confusion to have Carried  
City, and thither if Occasion required,  
to retire, and fortify himself  
or mix his loss with the Slaughter  
the Citizens) he towards the Evening  
with the *Cross* of the Army, gave  
way, endeavouring to make an orderly  
Retreat; but being pressed by the  
*Christians*, and hotly Charged, he fled  
beyond the Camp, and there made  
Halt; which, suspecting the General  
with a suspicion, that they intended  
to rally, Command upon Pain of Death  
was given throughout the Christian  
Army, That no Souldier should leave  
his Rank: Infomuch, that all Night  
they stood in Battalia; which gave the  
Enemy

they an unexpected opportunity to  
draw off with the remainder of the  
broken Army. But the morning ap-  
pearing, the Generals finding they  
were retired in great Confusion, with  
half the Army entered their *Camp*,  
whilst the other half kept their sta-  
tion; and when the first half return-  
ed, the other half went out in the  
like manner; so that all the Enemies  
Baggage, Provisions, Tents, Fifty pei-  
ces of Cannon, two Horse Tails, the  
Grand *Visier's* Standard and his Horse  
were taken, together with a great  
Summ of Mony, newly transmitted for  
Payment of the Army, and divers Rich  
Jewels, with the Letters of divers dis-  
contented *Hungarian* Nobility, where-  
in they advised the *Visier* to besiege  
*Vienna*, and not to raise his Siege, till  
he had it by Capitulation, or Storm,  
and that nothing in them should be  
wanting, to further him therein. The  
Enemies Foot, after the Horse were  
slew, kept the *Camp* for a while, but  
the King of *Poland* furiously entering  
on the one side, and the Duke of *Lor-*  
*rain*, and Elector of *Bavaria*, on the  
other,

other, they wanting their Horse, not being above 25000, were cut pieces, and taken Prisoners: When the *Polish* Horse pursued the *Enemy* divers Leagues, cutting off considerable number of the Rear; doubting if they followed the *Ch* further, they might fall into an Ambush, or that the *Enemies* scattered Forces rallying, might turn upon the separated from the rest of the *Army*, after having taken a considerable Booty of Laden Beasts, and Prisoners of Note, returned to the *Camp* so that on the Thirteenth, *Vienna* intirely relieved, and Prayers put to Almighty God, for so great a Deliverance, and signal a Victory.

In this Battel the *Turks* lost, and had taken Prisoners, between 20 and 30000 men, having before lost 2000 in the divers Attacks they made upon the *City*, besides a number that dyed of the Bloody-flux, and other distempers that raged in their *Camp*, and amongst the Slain were divers *Bassas* and *Zangicks* of Note: The loss of the *Christians* side in the Fight being incon-

considerable, not above 1000 being slain, and as many wounded, amongst the former, those of Note were, the Duke de Croys Brother, and the Count of Rotmansdorf, who advancing too far upon the Janizaries Quarters, were killed with Harquebuss Shot. The King of Poland accompanied with his Son Prince Alexander, was engaged amongst the thickest Squadrons, as likewise were the Electors of Saxony and Bavaria; not any of the great Commanders sparing to hazard their Lives in so Good and Glorious a Cause; for certain it is, had not the siege been so Luckily raised, the Great City of Vienna had fallen into the hands of the Enemy, the Garrison being reduced from upwards of 15000 Fighting men to 5000, who were many of them disabled with sickness and wounds, so that by computation it could not have held out another Vigorous Attack.

The broken Army of the Turks being pursued by the Croatian and Hungarian Light Horse to the Walls of Alba Regalis, the Emperor with the Chief of

of his Nobility, came to review the Royal City of *Vienna*, which he found almost ruined by the Force of *Canon, Bombes, and Mines*: Whereupon having caused *Te Deum* to be sung for the Victory obtained, and given necessary orders for the repairing the Wall, and such Bulwarks and Houses as had been beaten down, and conferred divers Honours upon the Renowned Governour, and such the Commanders as had worthily behaved themselves, he with a considerable Train went to visit the King of *Poland*, who received him at the Head of his *Army*; where having saluted each other, and embraced while with all the tokens of Fraternal Love, and Reciprocal Joy, after a splendid Treatment in a Royal Pavilion for that purpose erected, the Princes, and other the great Commanders being present, it was resolved in Council, that the War should be prosecuted with all Vigour. Whereupon Parties were sent out to hinder the increase of the *Visiers* scattered *Army* who by this time had taken several strong

strong Posts, and caused the *Bassa* of  
*Ada* to be strangled, that so he might  
by the fault of the miscarriage up-  
on him, for not timely Assisting him  
with men and provision, and excuse  
himself to the Grand *Seignior*. And  
now *Teckely* perceiving the evil suc-  
cess of the *Ottoman* Arms, sent his  
letters to the King of *Poland* to me-  
diate on his behalf, with his Imperial  
Majesty, who returned for answer,  
that the Emperor was ready to extend  
his Favour, and Pardon, if he would  
show his unfeigned Duty and Obedi-  
ence, in laying down his Arms, and  
submitting. But he knowing his Ho-  
nour would be much impaired if he  
should relinquish his Party, and break  
with the Grand *Seignior*, would in no  
wise embrace that overture. Where-  
upon the *Viceroy* of *Croacia*, and *Pala-*  
*me* of *Hungary*, had express Com-  
mand to Unite their Forces, and fall  
upon him, whilst he was fortifying in  
the Upper *Hungary*, and at the same  
time to prevent the encrease of his  
forces, the Emperor caused to be pub-  
lished another Act of Grace and Fa-  
vour,

your to such as would submit themselves, protesting not to restrain them in the free Exercise of their Religion, nor abridge them of such Privileges as were convenient for Subjects to enjoy. Whereupon divers fearing that the *Ottoman* Power would hardly recover the wound it had received, left their Leader, and by the Deputies tendered their Submission, taking such Oaths, as were for the purpose ordained: Which so enraged the Count, that he sent out diverse parties of Light Horse, who roving about, spoiled their possessions, and gained considerable Booty; but in their return being met by the *Croats* and *Hungarian* Horsemen in the Imperial service, they were most of them cut to Pieces, and the greatest part of the spoil recovered.

These Successes abroad, made the Imperial General resolve upon matters of greater moment; insomuch, that the *Army* being well refreshed, and receiving a Months Advance from the Emperors Liberality, it Decamped in order to remove the *Turks* from the

costs they had possest themselves of, about *Gran*, *New-Hemsel* and *Barkan*; when in the mean while, no endeavours were wanting to repair the almost Ruined City of *Vienna*; nor was the Emperor slow in conferring repeated Honours upon those that had well deserved; and that a lasting memory might remain, of the great Deliverance, he caused the *Turks Cannon*, and *Trophies* to be Fixed in the Market Place, and Inscriptions in divers places, denoting the Titles and Honours of those Worthies that had so bravely defended that Imperial City. The *Imperialists* and *Poles* being by this time far advanced upon the Enemy without any Opposition, took divers Castles of small importance, and in the end resolved to open the passage, over the Rhine to *Barkan*, which was the Charge of the King of *Poland*, who consisting mostly of Horse, kept four or five Hours March before the Duke of *Lorrain*; which had like to have proved Fatal; for being come within sight of that strong Fortrefs, a Party sallied, and Charged him in the

the Front, which he pursuing with great Courage, about 5000 *Janizaries* fetching a compass behind the Hill so unexpectedly gauged him with the shot in the Flanks, and fresh Forces at the same time, falling to reinforce their Fellows, that the *Poles* Horse unable to stand the Fury of the Enemy, fell into disorder; which gave the *Turks* opportunity to pierce the Squadron, where the King with Prince *Alexander* his Son, a youth of about *Sixteen* years of Age, Fought; but upon notice that he was engaged the Duke of *Lorraine* hastning to his Relief, and the *Poles* under the Favour of the Imperial Shot, putting themselves a second time into *Battle*, the Enemy after a hot Charge were put to Flight, and for the most part such as could not get into the Castle, were either slain or drowned in the River; so that in this *Battle* successfully Fought, the 9th. of October, 1683. 9000 *Turks* were slain and taken Prisoners, and not less than 600 *Poles* and *Germans*; Whereupon the Fortress capitulated, and considered

consideration of their Marching out, and being conveyed to the adjacent Garrisons, surrendered the place with all the Treasure, Provision, Amunition, and what else they had in their possession.

*Kara-Mustapha* the Grand *Vizier*, by this time having Collected his scattered Forces, took the Field; towards whom the Generals Advanced; but he perceiving himself too weak to Encounter them, retired with what speed he could to *Belgrade*, breaking down all the *Bridges* in his way; and being there, by his Friends at Court endeavoured to make his peace with his Master; so that leaving to pursue him, the Duke of *Lorrain*, whilst the *Polonian* King kept the Field, set down before *Gran*, Antiently called *Strigonium*, having first beaten the *Turks*, from an eminence upon the River, and after a furious Battery, and many Assaults, had it surrendered, in consideration of the Garrisons marching out with such baggage as they could conveniently carry, and to be conducted to *New-Wiesel*, or *Buda*: Which Joyful News made

made known to the Emperor, he caused *Te Deum* to be Sung, and for a lasting Monument of the success Arms had had against the Infidels caused the following Inscription in the Roman Language, engraven in Marble, and burnished over with Gold, to be infixed over the Gates of Vienna viz. By the Sanctity and Liberality of Pope Innocent the Eleventh: By the Counsel and Industry of the August Emperor Leopold the First: By the happy Success and Expedition of John the Third King of Poland: By the Industry of the Elector of Bavaria: By the Fidelity of John George the Third, Duke Elector of Saxony: By the Vigilance of Charles Duke of Lorraine in the Field: By the Constant Courage of Ernestus, Count of Staremburg, within the Walls: In short By the United Strength of the Fighting Empire, and Praying Priesthood: By the Admirable Concord of all in the Cause, With the Help of Jesus Christ Without the Help of the Most Christless against the most Antichristian Monarch Vienna stands freed. The Turkish Power totters, Rebellion falls, the Gates

Scrigonium Open. Happy Austria! for which God always doth Wonders against the Turks and French: Arises from her Ashes, and after Devastation Triumphs: You therefore that are Enemies fear God, Fighting for Leopold: You that are Subjects, Love Leopold Fighting for God: You that are Rebels, expect the utmost Ruine: You that are Loyal, hope for a perfect Victory; for though the Powers of the Air, Earth, and Hell be moved, yet at last the Christian Cause will Triumph.

Winter coming on, and the Turks altogether broken, order was taken for Quartering the Imperial Army, that it might most Commodiously hinder the Turkish Garrisons, yet remaining in Hungary, from spoyling the Country: But as for the King of Poland, and the other Confederate Princes in Arms, (their occasions so requiring) they retired with the greatest part of their Troops, to their respective Countrys, with a resolution to return Early in the Spring, if the Turks should be in motion. Of which Teckely taking the Advantage by swift  
G Marches,

Marches, unexpectedly fell in with the Rear of the King of *Poland*, and the Vantguard could face about, and come up to prevent it, killed about 300 men, and seized upon a great part of the Baggage: Which so incensed the King, that he caused the Troops of *Lithuania* to follow him and waste his Country; wherein they were so expeditious and successful, they still cutting off such Partyes as he sent abroad to skirmish with them, that not trusting to his Fortresses, he retired into the farthest Corner of his Hereditary Countrys, leaving almost all the Upper *Hungary* to be possessed by the *Imperialists*; who thereupon recovered most of the Towns with little difficulty, repairing what was Ruinous, and encreasing the Soldiers Pay, the better to encourage them. And now the *Imperialists* being entire Masters of the Field, the storm of War once more gathered about *New-Herzels*, the Duke of *Lorrain* resolving to gain to try the Fortune of the *Imperial Arms* against that Important Place held by the *Turks*, even in the heart of *Hungary*.

Hungary, but finding the Season far  
advanced, he for the present content-  
ed himself with blocking it up; and  
the rather, for that he had notice from  
divers *Hungarians* in the Town, now  
grown weary of the *Turkish* Yoke,  
that the Grand *Vizier* during the  
Siege of *Vienna*, had exhausted it of  
Provision and Ammunition, to hinder  
his design of the Dukes, and frustrate  
his hopes of obliging it to a Surren-  
der, through Famine: The Grand *Vi-*  
*zier* sent an Express to the *New Bas-*  
*sa* of *Buda*, to draw together what  
strength he could, and put a supply of  
Men, Ammunition and Provision, into  
the place, which he attempting was  
overthrown with the loss of 6000 Men,  
and the intended supply taken by the  
*Imperialists*, the *Bassa* himself hardly  
escaping with a few of his followers.  
The *Turks* thus worsted and almost  
driven out of *Hungary*, caused no small  
disorder in the City of *Constantinople*.  
Nor could the Tumult be appeased,  
till the Grand *Seynior* had consented  
to put the Grand *Vizier* to Death,  
the people attributing the evil success,  
*Hungary*

to his ill management and conduct in Affairs: Whereupon he sent a *Chas* to the *Aga* of the *Fanizaries* to send him his Head, but not so secretly as to prevent the *Viziers* knowledg of the design; yet trusting to the intercession of his Friends, who bestowed great summs in bribing the Court Ladies, more Powerful with the *Ottoman Sultan*; he was not so Circumspect as he ought in a matter that so highly concerned him; notwithstanding, he fortified himself in the best manner, often resolving to leave his Charge and fly; but the consideration that such a flight would imply him guilty, and inevitably ruine his Favorites, dashed that Resolve, and made him absolutely determine to face the Danger: When on the Fifteenth of *December*, 1693, the *Aga* pretending earnest business with him, in relation to the removing the *Blockade* before *New-Hewsel*, got admittance, having secretly placed a Guard, who, in case of resistance, upon a Signal given, were to enter fighting their way through. The *Aga* by this wile coming to his Presence

presented the *Vizier* with a Letter from the Grand *Signior*, Commanding his Submission and Obedience there-to; and whilst he was kneeling to read it (as the Custom is) threw a Silken Cord over his head; at which the *Vizier* starting up, grappled with him, and cryed out, *Treachery, Treachery*, drawing his *Scimiter*, and wounding the *Aga* in the Arm, expecting his own Guards to come to his Rescue; but they being over-powered, or bribed by such of the *Bassas* as envied his Greatness, and were privy to what was intended, brought no relief to their distressed Lord; for after he had in vain made all the resistance he could to defend a Life assaulted by so many hands, Killing a *Janizary*, and wounding seven or eight others, he was cast upon the ground and kept down by force, till two *Mutes* drawing the Cord forcibly for the space of half an hour, Strangled him; after which his head being cut off, was sent to *Constantinople*, to appease the unruly Multitude; and thus fell *Cera-Mustapha*, after he had been Grand *Vizier*, or Vice-Emperor for

the space of Seven years and some Months: And although 'tis reported that the Grand Seignior was much grieved, when he heard of his Death, yet he seized upon his Treasure, amounting to 300000 *Sultanas*, and soon after caused about forty of his Favorites to follow the same Fate, fearing that they might be inclined to revenge his Death, and raise commotions in the Empire, at a juncture when they might prove of dangerous consequence, appointing the *Bassa* of *Silestria*, Brother to *Kuperle* the Grand *Vizier*, that took *Candia*, to Command in chief the *Turkish* Forces in *Hungary*.

Count *Teckely* by this time being reinforced, by a considerable Party of *Turks* drawn out of *Alba-Regalis* and other *Ottoman* Garrisons, besieged the fortress of *Ungwar*, defended by the Count *D<sup>r</sup> Hunmai* formerly one of his fellows in Arms, but since taken into the Emperors Protection: But after he had lost divers men before it, was obliged upon the approach of the *Lithuanian* Troops, now in Conjunction with a Party of *Imperials*, hastily to draw

draw off, leaving behind him a great part of his Baggage; and being hotly pursued, 300 of his Foot were slain, and amongst them two Lieutenant-Colonels, three Captains, and Eight Ensigns; and greater had been the Execution, had not Night put an end to the pursuit. Being retired to his Fortresses, he sent to the *New Bassa*, to assure him of his Faithfulness, and to acquaint him what a condition he was in, and that by reason many of his Followers deserted him, he should not be long able to keep the Field, unless he was speedily recruited: Whereupon 4000 Horse were dispatched to recruit him, mostly *Tartars*; which supply emboldened him to attack some small Fortresses upon the *Waag*, but his success was not extraordinary therein. And now the Emperor finding his Authority great in *Hungary*, sent an Express to the *Palatine*, to take an Oath of Obedience and Fidelity of the *Hungarian* Nobility, but more especially of those who professed the Reformed Religion, however not in the least to suffer them to be hindered in the

Exercise of Religious Worship; but the rather to Encourage them licensed free Collections, for the Repair of such Churches as had been rendered Ruinous by the War, or force of time; which induced that people to a readier Compliance with the former, the Latter being the main Obstacle, and the very Ground the War was founded on: So that all things appeared conducing to an advantagious Settlement, the *Ottoman* Interest greatly declining, and the more, because of the Disturbances at *Constantinople* occasioned by the late bad Success, and the general Fear that fell upon the *Inland* Towns, and the *Islands* of the Sea; the former upon the revolt of the *Vatachians*, *Moldavians*, and *Cossacks*, who put themselves under the Protection of the Crown of *Poland*, and made great spoyl of the *Turkish* Territories; and the latter upon the great Preparations, the Seignory of *Venice* made to set forth a Fleet; so that to quiet the people, the Grand Seignior was obliged to declare, that himself in Person would manage the *Hunga-*

rian War, while the *Bassa* of *Babylon* defended the Territories on that side from the Incurſion of the *Persian Sophie*, who was raising a Huge Army: And the better to induce the *Constantinopolitans* to a belief, sent Commissions to all the *Bassas* and *Zangiacks* of the Provinces in *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*, to bring what strength they could possible into the Field.

*Dalmatia* by this time was up in Arms, the *Morlaques*, a people inhabiting the borders of that Country, revolt- ing from the *Turks*; having over- thrown such Forces as were sent to surpress them, and chosen themselves a General, took divers places of Strength. Whereupon the Nobility of the Upper *Hungary* sent the Count *Ziachi* to *Presburg* in the Nature of their De- puty, to acquaint his Imperial Maje- sty, That they were desirous to lay hold of his Clemency, and render them- selves obedient, but durst not at pre- sent attend him on that Occasion, lest *Teckely* should waste their Posses- sions with Fire and Sword, as he had threatned: Which Submission was not

a little pleasing to the Emperor, but it turned not much to the Advantage of the Nobility; for notwithstanding the Secrecy of their Affairs, Count *Teckely* having notice thereof, as he was battering the Castle of *Putnocke*, drew off, and burnt such of their houses as lay within the Power of his Arms, making divers of them Prisoners, whom he released not without considerable Ransoms. But Count *Carasa* being ordered to March to their Assistance with the Troops under his command, put a stop to the military Progress of *Teckely*, defeating a part of his Forces, and obliging him with the remainder to repass the *Neister*; when to forward the War, the Pope transmitted 200000 Crowns, the one half to the Emperor, and the other to the King of *Poland*.

Affairs being at this pass, and the *Venetians* actually entered into a League Offensive and Defensive, with the Emperor and *Polonian* King, which was ratified on the 29th. of *February*, 1683. at *Lintz*, and solemnly published at *Vienna* 1684. great diligence was used

sed by the *Turkish* Governours, bordering upon the Lake of *Motis*, to rouse the *Tartar*, and oblige him with his people to break into *Podolia*; but by sad experience in the late War, having found the *Polish* Valour Superior, shewed but little inclination to be in action; and the less, for fear the *Cossacks*, who had generally submitted themselves to the *Polonian* King, and taken his Protection, should break into his Country and waste it with Fire and Sword, as they had often done; the *Tartar* being desirous of nothing more than to be in friendship with People. But although this Great Prince would not take the Field, yet he permitted such of his Subjects as would Voluntarily take Arms to pass the *Borishenes*; but being set upon by General *Mohila*, and his *Cossacks*, they were to the number of 18000 drowned, and cut in pieces, all their Booty they had gotten in ravaging the Country recovered, and many of their Chiefs taken Prisoners.

The Season now Advancing the Army in *Hungary* drew out of their Winter Quarters,

Quarters, and began more hardly to press *New-Hemsel*: To put a Supply into which, the Governour of *Vic-grade*, a strong Fortrefs about four Miles from *Gran*, endeavoured, and being abroad with the greatest part of his Garrison, his own Fortrefs was surpris'd by a Party of *Imperialists*, who in the Night, forcing the Gate with a *Petrade*, suddenly entered, and put most of those they found in the Town to the Sword; of which the Governour having notice fled to *Buda*, and was there Strangled by the *Bassa's* Command, for looking no better to his Charge.

*Teckely* finding the Nobility desert his side, and that the *Turks* were not able to bring such an Army into the Field as might give him hopes of doing any thing considerable, bethought himself it was high time for him to lay hold of the Emperors Clemency, and thereupon sent his Deputies to *Vienna*, to tender his Submission; but they not meeting with the reception they expected, because the Demands seem'd unreasonable, returned without effecting

festing any thing: Whereupon the Count sent to the Governour of *Alba-Regalis* to send him what men he could conveniently spare; and by that means being somewhat reinforced, he fell upon the Country of *Sepusia*, and burnt about thirteen *Villages*, taking a great Booty, routing Colonel *Heuster*, who Advanced to stop his Progress; but hearing that the *Palatine* was marching towards him, he retired with an intention to make an Inroad into *Croatia*. But General *Lessly* having the Protection of that Country committed to his Charge, and Keeping an Eye upon him obliged him to alter his Resolves, and retire with his Troops. (by this time encreased to 10 or 12000) as far as *Trenchin*.

The Tempest of War still threatening *New-Hemsel*, and that Garrison being but slenderly furnished with necessaries, the *Turks* grew fearful and in great consternation; so that it was hoped they would soon be driven out of the long distracted Kingdom of *Hungary*, their Fortresses and main Garrisons being once wrested out of their

their hands, yet the remaining Body of the *Turkish* Army gathered about *Agra* with a design, as it was suspected, to raise the Siege: To prevent which, or the rather, any Relief that might be sent by Water to the besieged, divers Gallies, and small Vessels were employed on the *Danube*, to be watchful that no Provision or Amunition entered that way; which the *Infidels* considering, resolved in time to provide for its Relief. Whereupon the *Bassa* of *Albania* was sent with an Express to Fight his way through the *Leaguers*; but being furiously Charged by the *German* Horse, detached under the command of the Heroick Count *De Staremburg*, for that purpose, 2000 of his men were slain, and he obliged to a disorderly Flight. But now the Elector of *Bavaria* having constituted the young Count *Seriny* General of his Forces, they drew together with great Expedition; the false Accusers of that Noble General, by this time being ashamed of the Charge they had charged him with, viz. That he intended to revolt to *Teckely*, and cast in his mind

to

to dismember the Empire; but so far was it from the belief of most, that he could so meanly degenerate from the Worth and Fame of his renowned Ancestors, that thereby his Reputation and Loyalty appeared the more candid.

On the 20th. of *June*, the Army being entirely drawn out of its Winter quarters, and resorted to the Imperial standard, *New-Hersel* was strongly pressed, being Battered with six Batteries, raised for that purpose, as likewise from the River from aboard the *Gallies* that lay before it; & a Summons sent to the commanding *Bassa* to surrender the place upon his own conditions, or to expect if things came to extremity, no Quarter: To which he returned answer, that he durst not comply, for should he deliver it, his Life was surely lost, if he returned home; and therefore like a Souldier he resolved to defend it to the last Extremity. Whereupon the *Trenches* being run almost to the Wall, the *Imperialists* prepared to assault the Town, but the Besieged sallying in great numbers

numbers, after an obstinate Fight were obliged to retire, during which the *Bassa* was wounded, as he was giving orders to such as guarded the Wall, and soon after dyed of his Wounds. Whereupon *Cela Mora*, an Experienced *Turkish* Captain, commanding on the Frontiers, received orders from the Port, to march with 400 men, and put a supply if possible into the place; but finding it difficult and dangerous, he chose out Twenty of his followers, and commanding the rest to return, swam the River, getting safe into the Town, with fifteen men only, the other five being drowned.

About this time the *Pope* having sent 200000 *Florins* to his Nuncio in *Hungary*, the one half to be given for the encouragement of such as deserted *Count Teckely*, and the other to maintain a field Hospital for the sick and wounded *Souldiers*; Divers of the *Counts* Party left him, insomuch that he was obliged to send to the *Turkish* Camp, near *Agra*, to be supplied; but the *Bassa* General, hearing the King of *Poland* had overthrown a Body of between 16

or 18000 *Turks* and *Tartars*, that were on their way to relieve *Caminice*, with Provision, and other necessaries, & kill'd 800 of them upon the place, he return'd them word, that himself expected to be charged in his strength, and therefore could not at that time spare any of his Forces, but so soon as he had well observed the motion of the Imperial Troops, he would give him what Assistance he could. And now the *Venetiars* having declared the War against the *Turks*, and joyning a strong Body to the *Morlaques* of *Dalmatia*, the *Turks* were driven out of most of their places of strength on that side; and such Merchants, as upon the Denuntiation of the War, had leave to depart out of the Territories of that state, were plundered on their way to *Constantinople* of all their Riches.

Count *Teckely* being reinforced by a small Body of *Tartars*, took the Field again, at the head of 6000 men, having before retired for shelter, into the utmost borders of *Hungary*, intending if he had been pursued by the Body of the *Germans* and *Croats*, under the Command

of General *Besly*, to have fled to the Prince of *Transilvania*: But the Motion of those Troops being only to remove the *Turks*, that had Posted themselves to secure the Passage of the *Bridge of Esseck*, they being successful therein, returned to secure the Countrys of *Moravia*, *Silesia* and *Croatia*; as fearing the *Tartars*, that in small Parties were roving abroad, might break in and spoyle the Villages: Which so imboldened the Count, that he again besieged the *Castle of Ungwar*, and in the end carrying it by storm, put most of the Garrison to the Sword, and especially such of the Gentry as had deserted his Party, and retired thither for safety. And now the Duke of *Lorrain*, finding it a Work of great difficulty to take *New-Hemsel* by storm, resolved in a Council of War held for that purpose, to constrain it to a Surrender by Famine, the scarcity being already great in the Town, and so bridging over the *River Danube* in two places for the passage of the Army, he left the *Palatine of Hungary* with a sufficient strength to block it up: And marched in good

Order towards *Buda*, intending on the way to attack *Vaccia*, and *Novograde*; but understanding that the Enemy was advantagiously Posted near the former, he resolved to Fight them, and thereupon drew up in Battalia; when on the 27<sup>th</sup>. of *June*, having passed with no small Labour the Defiles of *Marots*; he found the Enemy in good order ready to receive him, being Posted upon the Hills near *Vaccia*, to the best Advantage; for on the left they had the *Danube*, and a great *Morass*, and on their right a thick Wood; notwithstanding, the Duke leaving a considerable number to guard the Baggage, in two lines Marched towards them, about eleven in the Morning, who kept their station till the Duke was Advanced to the Foot of the said Hill; and then with great Fury, and their usual Cryes, descended and charged upon the Regiment of *Taff*, placed almost in the middle of the first Line; but the Duke being there in Person, with much Courage and Bravery faced the Tempest, having his Horse under him wounded, and two Officers near

near him killed with Pistol-shot; but the Turks having spent their Fury, and observing the obstinacy and firmness of the Christians, turned their backs, yet quickly Rallyed and Charged the Christians on all sides; when wheeling off again they returned a third time to Charge, but the Christians keeping close, and Advancing upon them without breaking their Order, the Enemy fell into Confusion, and the Consternation being great amongst them, their Horses fled, leaving the Foot to shift for themselves: Whereupon the Imperial Cavalry pursued them with great Slaughter, for the space of an Hour; yet, by reason of the swiftness of their Horses, many of them escaped, but the foot were mostly cut in pieces, or taken Prisoners. This Body consisted of about 20000 of their best men, Commanded by the *Vizier* of *Buda*, and under him by several *Bassas*, of which Body were Slain 3000, and 1500 taken Prisoners, with seven pieces of *Cannon*, Eighteen *Standards*, the *Viziers* Horse, himself, with two *Bassas* being Slain, and amongst the Prisoners a *Bassa*, ten  
Azas

*Agas*, or *Zangiacks*. The Christians in this Battle not losing of above a Hundred men, and amongst them none of considerable Note; for joy of which Victory, *Te Deum* was upon the arrival of that News sung at *Vienna*.

*Vaccia* having received a part of the broken Army, was assaulted by the *Imperialists*, and after a fierce Battery, surrendered upon discretion: Whereupon a Garrison of *German* foot being left to secure it in its obedience, the Army March'd towards *Pest*; which so terrified the *Turkish* Garrison in *Novograde*, that they deserted it, and fled to *Buda*: Whereupon the Duke sent a Party of horse and foot to Possess it.

The Army arriving before *Pest*, the Consternation was there so great, that the Garrison after it had been battered for the space of Twenty-four Hours, set it on fire, and fled over the *Danube*, to *Buda*, firing likewise the Bridg; but the *Imperialists* suddenly entring, extinguished the flame, & possessed themselves of that important place, without the loss of one man, the which had the Turks defended it, could not have been reduced

reduced, without great Labour and loss of men. In this Current of Success the Duke resolved to Besiege *Buda*, the Turks Chief Fortrefs in Hungary, and in order thereto caused a Bridge of Boats to be layed over the *Danube* near *St. Andrews*, to pass the Army, which was effected with little or no opposition, he resolving to carry that City, or lose his Army before it; and for the better enabling him to perform it, many Vessels with Provision and Amunition were sent from *Vienna*.

Count *Teckely* having received an Express to joyn his forces with a Body of *Turks*, near *Agra*, refused it, alledging, that his acting Separate would redound more to the Interest of the *Grand Seignior*, whose welfare he would consult and maintain, to the uttermost of his Power. And now it plainly appeared, he held not out for the sake of Religion, as he had formerly pretended, but for that of Ambition and Vain-Glory; for although the Reformed Worship in all its particulars of freedom and Toleration was exercised, yet no treaty could induce him to lay down

his Arms: Wherefore the Croats and Hungarians were ordered to have eye upon him, and hinder his Progress, in spoiling the Country, or falling into *Moravia*, as it was supposed intended. But such were the Consternation and Disorder among the Turks, that not having sufficient Strength, and doubting their being longer able to keep the Field, that whether he intended so or not, certain it is, he put not his intentions in practice.

*Buda* by this time being blocked up, the Turks spared no Labour to fortifie it, especially on that part where not long before 200 paces of the wall fell flat, which they took as an ill Omen, many Prognosticating, it signified no less than the loss of the place; yet the remainder of the broken Army, defeated near *Vatna*, having Posted themselves near the City, the Duke sent out divers parties of Horse to skirmish with them, but they having sufficiently experienced the *Christian* Valour, fled, scarcely staying to receive one Charge; which caused such consternation among the Turks of *Buda*, that setting fire to the lower Town

Town, they deserted it, and retired to the Upper; which the *Imperialists* perceiving, entered with such speed, that they extinguished the flame, 'ere it had done any considerable damage, though from the shot of the Towu, they suffered some loss: And thereupon the Miners were set to Work, who run their Mines to the Wall of the Upper Town, overthrowing a great part of it; but the Enemy having countermined, and upon the Spring of the Mines, making a Vigorous Sally, the *Christians* were obliged to retire, leaving divers dead on the place: Yet the Duke of *Lorraine* sent a Trumpet to summon the *Bassa* Governour to a surrender, but his reply was: That he had powder and Bullet to defend the place, and would do it to the last Extremity; knowing that if he did otherwise, he should fall by the hands of the *Hangman*, and ruin all his friends.

The daily success of the *Imperialists* made no little impression upon *Count Teckelys* party, who began so far to despair of bringing their Designs to perfection, that the *Counts* Lieutenant

General with 600. Horse deserted him, and joyned with Count *Lesly*, obtaining for such their voluntary submission, the Emperours free Grace and Pardon. And at the same time, it was reported, that the Princefs *Ragotzi* the Counts Wife and his Children were surprized in the Castle of *Mongatz*, together with three millions. of *Hungarian* Mony, by the Baron *D' Saponora*; but it proved a mistake.

The Duke of *Lorraine*, not to lose any advantage, Incessantly battered *Buda*, with thirty pieces of Cannon; making divers great breaches in the Walls, and a strong Lodgment in the Ditch of the upper Town; whilest the Miners like *Moales* ran underground, even to the Bulwarks and Bastions; but the Enemy wanting in nothing that might contribute to a resolute defence by their often sallying & countermining, did somewhat retard their Progress; in which many Skirmishes happened underground; so that men were properly said to make War in the Grave. But by this time the Palatine of *Hungary*, having left 4000.

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Men to block up *Newbenschel*, and joined the Army with 6000, the Batteries were augmented with ten other pieces of Canon, in all forty; as likewise divers Mortars, which to the great terror of the besieged, threw Granados of 300 pound weight, which falling carry all before them, renting in pieces the strongest House, Moske, or what ever opposes them; yet the Besieged desisted not to make frequent Sallyes, and fire without intermission from the Battlements and Bulwarks; but the Attacks being carryed on by Count *Staremburg*, he drew his men into such advantageous Lodgments, that they received little or no damage, by reason the Canon could not bear upon them, nor the firings of the small shot much incommode them. As for the City of *Buda*, it is composed of four separate Ports, two on the Danube, and two on the Hill, viz. the Upper Town, and the Castle, the lower Town, and the Fortrefs of *St. Gerardsburg*; the two latter being in the hands of the Imperialists, and the other two being hardly pressed, *Serafquier*

*Asquier Bassa*, who hovered a-loof with his broken Army, received an Express from the *Grand Seigneur* on pain of forfeiting his Head, to draw what Forces he could together, and fight his way into the City; or oblige the Besiegers to draw off, that so it might be relieved: Whereupon having Exhausted most of the Garrisons upon the Frontiers, and gotten together 20000 Horse and Foot, he advances with great diligence, supposing to find the Christians unprepared. But the Duke having notice thereof by his *Scouts*, resolved to leave all the Infantry, and what Horse was necessary before *Buda*, (and with the rest of the Cavalry, to whom were joyned 1000 Musqueteers Commanded by the Count of *Averspurg*, and 1500 Hussars Commanded by Count *John Esterhasie*,) in good Order drew off to Fight the Enemy, who by this time were within two German miles of the City, near to a place called *Hanschabets*: and marching all night, by break of day they found themselves within half a mile of their Camp, who upon the approach

of the Christians, had Intrenched themselves very advantageously; yet resolute to put the *Grand Seignors* Command in practice, they issued forth in good order, and for some time made a shew, as if they would attack the Christians in the Flanck; but being furiously charged by the *German Horse*, lined with Musqueteers, after a hot dispute they fell into disorder and fled, whilst the Christians following them close became Masters of their Camp (and as at the raising the Seige of *Vienna*) of all their Artillery, Tents, Baggage and Treasure, 4 or 5000 of them being slain upon the place; besides a number that were wounded and killed in the pursuit; and amongst the slain fell 1200 Janizaries. The great Standard of *Mahomet*, which the *Sultan* gives the *Grand Visier*, when he takes upon him the command of the Army, with the Pavillion of the *Serasquier*, were likewise taken. In this Battle, fought on the Feast of *St. Mary Magdalen*, the *Hungarians* then in the Imperial Army signalized their Valour above the rest; insomuch that the

the loss of the Christians side was inconsiderable, no person of note being killed. Nor did *Turks* sustain loss in this place only, for about the same time General *Lefly* lying at the Siege of *Virovitzi*, and having notice that the *Turks* were drawing all the Troops they had between the *Save* and the *Drave*, to succour the place, he sent out 4000 Croats, who falling upon the *Bassa* of *Marothz* near *Flattina*, as he was going to joyn the Beg of *Zerneg*, utterly defeated him; cutting most of his Troops in pieces: And those Croats commanded by the Lord *Trotmandsdorf*, meeting in their return with the Beg, who was Ignorant of the *Bassas* defeat, routed him likewise; and so with many Prisoners, and a great booty returned to the Camp: Upon notice of which the besieged in *Virovitzi* Capitulated, and were permitted to march out to the number of 600 *Janizaries*, being every man allowed to take as much as he could carry, and the Officers each of them a Horse, leaving that place after 113 Years Possession to the Imperialists, with

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all the Canon and Ammunition; many of those pieces having on them the Armes of the Emperours *Ferdinand* and *Maximilian*; nor will this place be of small importance to the Empire, it being the very Key and Entrance into *Sclavonia*.

The Duke of *Lorrain*, not to give the Besieged leisure to repair the great breaches the Canon had made, advanced his attacks, and caused a great Lodgment to be made under the curtain that divides the Town from the Castle: Whereupon in the Night the besieged sallyed; but after a long and obstinate Fight, were repulsed with great loss: The Christians having not only maintained their Post, but taken a Work of much importance that the Enemy had cast up near the Walls of the Town: Yet in the action 200 of the Christians were killed, amongst whom were the *Sieur Cavalieri* Lieutenant Collonel of the Regiment of *Grana*; the Count *D' Scarfen'urg* Major General, and the Marquess *D' Parella*, and divers wounded: Which success so heightened the Enemy, that

that the next day, about *Twelve* of the Clock, they made another sally; but being warmly received soon retired: Whereupon the Besiegers continued to batter the City with great fury, and Cast into it about 100 Bombes, which fired and beat down many stately Buildings; and having laid it open to an Assault, the Duke of *Lorrain* to spare the Lives of his men, Summoned the Governour to surrender the place, letting him know, that if he suffered things to come to the last extremity, he must expect no quarter; whereupon *Cara Mahomet* the *Bassa* Governour returned answer to the Officer that was sent into the City, that he would neither expect, nor give any Quarter, and to confirm what he had said, instantly caused the Heads of forty Christians, who had been taken Prisoners, to be stricken off; bidding the said Officer tell his Master, that he would serve the whole Christian Army in like manner, were it in his power. Upon knowledge of which the Duke caused divers Mines to be sprung, which rent the Bulwarks, and threw

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down part of the Curtain ; but observing the indefatigable endeavours of the besieged in repairing the Ruines, and the strength of the Garison, thought it not convenient at that time to give a General Assault, and the rather because his Army was weakned through sickness ; insomuch that his Highness was obliged to send an Express to the Elector of *Bavaria* to hasten his Troops, who were then upon the march, and hastened by the indefatigable diligence of Count *Serini* his Lieutenant General ; the Elector himself intending suddenly to follow : The news of which did not a little discourage the besieged, who began to be in great want of such necessaries as might enable them to defend the place ; yet they spared not to use their utmost endeavours, to repair and fortifie such places as the Canon had beaten down, making many feeble sallies ; and that they might not be utterly dejected, *Cara Mahomet* the Governour pretended divers Letters from the *Serasquier Bassa*, who after his reiterated defeats hover'd about the frontiers ; intimating, that he had rallied his

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his scattered Troops, joyned with a Huge body of *Turks* and *Tartars*, and was coming to their Relief, resolving to raise the Seige at the hazard of his Army: But soon after the Governour being wounded with a Harquibuss shot out of the Lodgments, as he was viewing the Works, the Soulders began to mutiny; but in the end a considerable sum of Mony being distributed amongst them, all was quiet again, and then entred upon new resolves, to defend the place to the last extremity. And certain it is, that about this time a great body of *Turks* were on their march, to joyn the *Seraskier*; but upon notice, that the King of *Poland* battered *Camenice*, and was advancing with his Army towards the Province of *Moldavia*; and that the *Venetians* had joyned the Gallies of *Malta* and *Tuscany*; besides such as the Pope had hired of the *Genoys*, and had on board a Land Army; the *Turks* fearing they would spoyl the Mands, and that more especially they had an eye upon *Candia*, those Forces were revoked: And what contributed

more to the Consternation of the *Ottoman* Empire was, that the *Persian* *Sophy* designing to recover the Provinces of *Babylon* and *Arzurum*, had raised a huge Army, and was sending his Ambassadors to the Emperour of *Germany*, and the other Christian Confederates, to treat about a League against the *Turkish* Sultan; and so prosperous was he in his first attempt, that he striped the *Turks* out of divers strong holds, scattering such Forces as were sent against him, and through fear or rewards obliging divers of the petty Governours to revolt; but in the end a mortal sickness happening in his Camp, he was obliged to break up, and dismiss the greatest part of his Army.

*Teckely* having had some time to breath, fell to his usual artifices of proposing overtures for a reconciliation between him and his Imperial Majesty, though it was but too well known, that his Agents at *Adrianople* were labouring with the Grand Seigneur, to turn his utmost strength upon the Kingdom of *Hungary*, representing the weakness of

of the Imperialists now separate from the *Poles*, and that it was rather through fear, than from any inclination to the service, that the *Hungarians* took up Arms under the *Palatine*; which double dealing being brought to light, nothing further was effected, as to that particular; whereupon the Count besieged *Putnock*, and took it by storm putting most of the Garrison to the Sword.

The besieged in *Buda*, having in vain expected the raising of the Siege, on the 7<sup>th</sup>. of *August* made a furious Sally, obliging the *Christians* to give way; but being seconded by the next Guard, they soon returned upon the Enemy and beat them back, Springing a Mine near the *Turks* Principal Battery, but it taking too suddain vent did not the execution designed, notwithstanding the Imperialists Lodged in the Breach, and drove the Enemy thence with great slaughter; but for want of a competent number of Foot, durst not attempt forcing their passage into the City, yet continued their batteries with great fury. And now

*Cara*

*Cara Mahomet* dying of his wound, it was expected the Besieged would capitulate, but being informed of the weakness of the Imperial Army by some deserters of the Regiment of *Croy*, they persisted obstinate to defend the Place.

Count *Teckely* reinforce'd by 400. men raised on the Frontiers, began to have an Eye upon *Moravia* and *Silesia*, which obliged General *Lesly* to draw his Troops that way, and for the better conveniency bridged over the *Drave* at *Thurannitz*, causing the Regiment of *Heister* to pass it; following soon after with the part of the Army under his command, and falling upon the party of *Turks* that were coming to joyn *Teckely*, put most of them to the Sword, securing the most considerable posts on that side, resolving to besiege some important Place, if the Enemy attempted nothing upon *Lentsch* or *Zipserhus*.

The Imperial Army before *Buda*, through the many Sallys of the Besieged, and those that dyed of the Distemper raging in the Camp, being very much Impaired, the Duke pressed

pressed the hastening of what Troops could be spared; and more especially upon notice of the Truce concluded between the Empire, *Spain* and *France*, for the space of 20 years, and signed the 10 of *August* 1684 at *Ratisbon*, by the Imperial Commissioners in the Name of the King of *Spain*, and by the Count *D'Crecy* the *French* Plenipotentiary: Nor was the Emperor slow to answer his expectations in so important a matter, sending an Express to the Troops on the *Rhine* to march for *Hungary*, and gave out Commissions for raising 3 new Regiments of Foot, and two of Horse; ordering likewise the Count *D'Lesly*, so soon as he had provided for the safety of the Countries on that side, to march with the greatest part of his Forces to the Camp before *Buda*; but before any of the Succours could arrive, the Besieged Commanded by *Ibrahim Bassa* (who took upon him the Government till further orders from the Grand *Seignior* determined the matter) Sallyed and fell with such fury upon the Christians, who little expected it, that

that 300 of them were slain, and amongst them several Persons of note, as the young Count *D'Harach*, &c. and the Prince of *Savoy* wounded; which obliged the Duke for a more speedy supply to draw what Troops could be spared out of *Rab*, *Gran*, and other neighbouring Garrisons; when the beleagured, proud of their former success, Sallying again were cut off in great numbers. And now great was the expectation, that the *Serasquier* being 20000. strong, would attempt the relief of the place, having in order thereto passed the *Bridge of Esseck*, which he caused to be repaired; but he thought it not convenient to run so great a Hazard, till the Forces he daily expected out of *Bosna* had joyned him, imagining it his safest way till then, strongly to Incamp between the *Save* and the *Drave*, in expectation of some advantage by cutting off the Forragers.

And here he had notice that the *Venetians* by this time, being abroad with their Fleet of Ships and Gallies in the *Archipelago*, and possessed them-

themselves of divers Fortresses, the *Sieur Capello* Secretary, and *Envoy* Extraordinary to the republique of *Venice*, made a solemn denuntiation of War at *Constantinople*, and sent it in Writing to the *Caimacan*, who returned an answer full of Threats, commanding the *Envoy* not to leave the City; but the night following, he fearing to be Imprisoned, made his escape in the habit of a Sailer; being carried off in a small Bark prepared for that purpose: Upon knowledge of which the *Caimacan*, for as much as the Chief of the *Venetian* Marchants were retired to the House of the *French* Ambassador, commanded they should be delivered, and that the said house should be visited, believing the *Envoy* was retired thither; but the Ambassador declared he would not suffer it without an expresse order from the *Grand Seignior*; upon which the *Caimacan* sent an expresse to *Adrianople* to know his Masters pleasure therein, who returned answer that the Ambassadors house should not be searched, but that he should make it his business

business to mind other matters more conducing to the safety of the Empire; and thereupon the *Caimacan* sent his mandates into all the Provinces to gather the Seamen and Slaves for the service of the Fleet of Gallies, which put a stop to the advancement of the Troops designed for *Hungary*.

The Imperial Camp being much recruited, the Batterys were renewed with great Violence, insomuch that the Curtain between the Town and the Castle was rent in peices, and a considerable number of houses reduced to Ashes by the Bombes; although the *Turks* to prevent it had taken down the upper Stories, and covered them with Earth, covering the streets with Straw to hinder the Peices of Shell upon bursting from doing Execution; and observing that the Enemy prepared for a desperate Sally on the 18<sup>th</sup> of *August* the D. reinforced his advance-Guard with a Regiment of Croats newly Arrived; yet, as it was Imagined, the Enemy Sallying with 1000 Foot, charged so furiously upon the Christians, that they were obliged to  
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give ground, and retire in some confusion, leaving a considerable number of Soldiers and Officers dead in the place; but being reinforced they soon returned, and charging the Enemy at a close fight drove them into the Town with much slaughter, attempting at the same time to enter with them, but finding the Cannon turned upon the Sally Port, they found it a work too difficult to be undertaken with so small a number, all the Foot in the Army not then consisting of above 8000. men, which the Duke perceiving caused many of the Cavalry to dismount and do the duty of Infantry. In this action the Count *D'Souches*, the Baron *D'Bumenthall*, and the Count *D'Namfa Willburg* were slain; the young Count *D'Staremburg* Son to the Governor of *Vienna*, having been kil'd with a Musquet shot some time before. This news somewhat Alarming the confederate Princes, they came to a resolution of assisting the Emperor to the utmost of their power, giving out Commissions for raising such forces, as the Electors of *Saxony*,  
*Cologne*

Cologne, Ments, and Trier, the Princes of Lunenburg, and the Circles of *Swabia* and *Franconia*, had consented to; the Elector of *Bavaria* being already arrived at *Vienna*, where he was most Splendidly received, and Complemented by the chief Ministers of State.

*Newheusel* having been thus long blocked up, and the Garrison through Famine much wasted, about 100. desperate fellows with a small Convoy of provision attempted to enter it by night, but being fallen upon by a Troop of *Hussars*, they were most of them cut in peices, not above 6. getting into the Town, although the Governor to favour their attempt sent out a party of *Fanizaries* on Horse-back, who finding by the Flyers that the Convoy was taken, made what haste they could to recover the Town. And now the report went that the *Tartar Han* with 80000 men had passed the *Niester* expecting to joyn with 50000. *Turks*, which did not a little alarm the Confederate Princes; but it soon appeared to be a mistake, for that there was no right understanding between that Prince and the

the *Ottoman Sultan*, though the Rumour was not altogether groundless, for about 8000. of those Roving People desirous of prey, were on their way to joyn Count *Teckley*, or the *Sequier Bassa*, which they could most conveniently come at, but meeting with a party of *Cossacks* upon the borders of *Vallachia*, they were routed and mostly slain upon the Place, the rest that fled falling into the hands of the country people, were by them miserably slain.

*Teckley* finding the *Ottoman Interest* now weak in *Hungary*, knew not what to determine for a considerable time, debating often with himself, whether he should disband his Troops, and lay himself at the Emperors Feet; or still maintain the War: But in the end, seeing that by reason of his obstinate continuance in Arms, after so many offers of Grace and Favour, he could find no cordial Acceptance; he concluded to stand the shock, absolutely determining to stand or fall with the *Ottoman Power*; and the better to encourage his Followers, who by

by this time began to murmur; he magnified the Forces of the *Sultan*, presenting Letters from the *Caimacan* which assured him that the *Grand Signior* would rather drain his Empire of its Strength, than leave off vigorously to prosecute the War in *Hungary*, and that such as he had found faithful to him in this time of Tryal he would highly reward. He further added, that the dearest part of Government (their Religion) was at Stake and although the Emperor, by reason it was at this juncture conducting his Affairs, gave Tolleration; yet being a Roman Catholick, and moving in such Cases by the Dictates of the Pope, he would be soon prevailed to revoke his Grant, when he brought the Kingdom into subjection instancing what had happened on a like occasion, in the Raige of former Emperors, and what miseries that Kingdom and *Bohemia* had undergone, because they could not comply with their Romish Superstition; and therefore he exhorted them to keep their Swords in their hands, and

rather dye like men, if things came to extremity; than to be bated and misused at the Pleasure of a Cowardly Priest.

These his insinuations so far wrought with his followers, that they vowed to live and dye with him; which so exalted his thoughts, that he immediately sent out Partyes to plunder and burn the Houses of such as had lately deserted him, giving the pillage to his Souldiers, resolving to carry part of the War into *Moravia*; but being informed by his Scouts that the passes were strongly possessed, that Providence being in Arms, he altered his determination, and drew towards the large Towns to cover the Silver Mines, that were in his Possession, whilst such as worked therein had brought their Metton to Perfection: But the forerunners of his Army, meeting with a Party of Croats, were most of them cut in pieces ere he could come up to their assistance.

The Garison of *Buda* still consisting of 8000. Fighting men, of which number 3000. were *Janizaries*, continued to

to make frequent Sallys, having the better opportunity to do it, by reason forrage being very scarce in the Camp and all the Country about it wasted great partys were detached to fetch it from distant places; insomuch that they drove the Christians out of their works to the River-ward, and opened a Communication with the *Danube*, so that had they had any *Barques* or *Vessels* therein, they might have been plentifully stored with Provision; but long they possessed them not, before the *Christians*, being reinforced by three New Regiments of Foot, regained their Works, driving the Enemy out with great Slaughter, and raised a Battery on that side, playing furiously upon the Castle; so that in six Hours many Breaches were made the Turrets and Battlements beaten down, &c. But the Enemy under the shelter of the Night, Sallying fell upon the Regiment of *Croy* so suddenly and with such silence, that about *Hundred* were slain before they could make Head, and amongst them fell our Lieutenant Colonel, four Captains, three

three *Lieutenants*, and three *Ensigns*:  
the *Bavarians* flanking them with  
their shot, and the others now in a pos-  
ition charging in the Front, they were  
obliged after a hot dispute to retire,  
leaving 150 dead upon the place, a-  
mongst whom was *Zafale*, Captain of  
the *Janizaries*: So that in these con-  
tinual Alarums of War, Blood was  
spilt like Water, and many brave men  
found their Graves, as may appear in  
this instance, viz. on the part of the  
Christians from the fifteenth of *August*,  
to the thirtyeth, fell no less than 51  
Captains, 43 *Lieutenants*, 30 *Ensigns*,  
Majors, and one *Lieutenant Collo-*  
nel, not accounting the Nobility of note,  
who mostly serve as Volunteers, ha-  
ving no command.

The *Turks* of *Agra* being abroad,  
fell upon the Imperial Forragers, and  
killed many of them; insomuch that  
they fled into the Neighbouring Gar-  
risons, filling those places with Fear,  
and Confusion, as doubting they were  
the forerunners of the *Serasquiers* Ar-  
my, which strongly possessed the Bridge  
of *Esseck*, and all the passes on that  
side

side the River; but the truth being soon discovered, a Party of light Horse were sent after them, who recovered all the Booty they had taken; setting forty Christians at liberty, whom they were dragging after them at their Horse tails.

The Duke of *Bavaria* having some time before ordered his Infantry to pass towards the Camp by water, set forth at the head of the Cavalry being accompanied for several Miles by the chief Ministers of State, his whole Army consisting of 15000 effectual men. Upon notice of which the Duke of *Lorraine* caused all things to be got in a readiness, resolving upon the arrival of these Troops to give a General Assault, as not despairing to carry the City.

The *Turks* in *Buda* perceiving what was intended, and having notice thereof from some deserters, imagining that it highly concerned them to use their utmost endeavour, as much as they lay, to hinder the carrying on of the Work, and thereupon the first of *September* they sallied in the night

thing they had seldom done before, and falling upon the *Dragoons*, who little expected them, they killed about 150 of them, with little loss on their part; but in the morning making another sally with Horse and Foot, the Regiments that kept the next Post, advancing to reinforce those that guarded the Trenches, they after a considerable loss were obliged to retire; at which time divers Prisoners fell into the hands of the Christians, who assured the Duke of *Lorrain*, that the besieged would willingly capitulate, if they were not suddenly relieved; the Governour having given the souldiers great hopes, that the *Serasquier* was advancing in order to raise the siege. But whilst matters went slowly on, on this side, Colonel *Henster* being abroad fell in with a convoy of 400 Wagons, laden with *Corn*, and 2000 head of *Cattle*, on their way to *Al-Regalis*; but having passed a great morass, in his return he found the passages strongly possessed by the *Turks*: upon which drawing off, as if he intended to pass at another place, that

he might train the Enemy after him, and so oblige them to quit their Posts, he so well succeeded therein, that suddenly returning, he passed with incredible speed; and gaining the Post, made great slaughter of the Enemy, when with the Booty he returned to the *Camp*, before *Buda*: But now the *Serassquier* being reinforced, resolved to put his Troops in motion, and by swift marches endeavoured to surprize *Count Leslies Camp*, which lay to secure the Passages into *Crotia* and *Moravia*: But the Count who was drawing off part of his Strength to recruit the Army, besieging *Buda*, having timely notice of what was intended, repulsed his Attack with such Courage, that he was enforced to retire with considerable loss; yet he pitched his Camp within a League expecting 5000 Turks out of *Bulgaria*; with which Additional Force, his Army being augmented, he soon after repassed the Bridge of *Esseck*, to attempt the relief of *Buda*, having received positive Orders from the Port to hazard his Army on that Occasion; and the rather, by reason a  
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part of the *Bavarian* Troops were arrived, and the rest, making in all 15000, daily expected.

The Emperor, not unmindful of the great deliverance wrought on his behalf in the success his Arms had had against the *Enemy* the year before, caused on the tenth of *September*, the Anniversary for the deliverance of the City of *Vienna* to be observed; on which day was a General Procession of the Clergy, Secular and Regular, his imperial Majesty assisting thereat on foot, as likewise did the Nobility and Sovereign Courts in their Robes; after which all the Cannons of the Town, were thrice discharged, and the day concluded with Prayer to Almighty God for the present and future success of his Arms, and those of the confederate Princes. And now the *Turks* were on all sides put to the worst, for the *Polonian* Army being strong in the Field, and Besieging the fortress of *Jaslavic* in *Podolia*, after a short Battery, had it surrendered, in consideration of the Garisons marching out Armed, which in all consisted of 500 men,

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each

each carrying his burthen of what he pleased; upon which the *Cossacks* fell upon the Suburbs of *Camenice*, and burnt them, together with the Mills, enriching themselves with much Booty; notwithstanding to encourage them, the King ordered to each Souldier a *Ducat* that was concerned in the Action, yet finding that strong place, in which was a Garrison of 5000 *Turks*, could not but with great difficulty be reduced, he left it blocked up with 10000 men under the command of the Castellan of *Cracow*, and passed the *Neister* with an Army of between 50 and 60000 men, and so to advance through *Moldavia* and *Vallackia*; the Princes of those Provinces, assuring him of their Fidelity; and then to enter *Bulgaria*, resolving to plant the Cross in the heart of the Enemies Country, giving orders that the 16000 *Cossacks* under the Command of General *Mobilow*, should joyn him as soon as he passed the said River. But leaving him on his march, I shall return to the Camp before *Buda*.

The Elector of *Bavaria* arriving on the

the 10th. of September at the head of his Troops, and possessing the strong Posts, on the side of the City that lyes towards the River, after having been Complemented by the Duke of *Lorrain*, who by this time was recovered of the indisposition that a little before had indangered his Life, Major General *Dunwalt* dying of the like, he sent a Corporal with a *Turkish* Prisoner, to the *Bassa* Governour, to let him know, he was arrived at the head of his Army, and that he was resolved not to stir from thence till he had reduced the place under the Obedience of his Imperial Majesty, exhorting him not to let things come to extremity, for in that case he must not expect any Quarter; upon which the *Bassa* (having assembled his Principal Officers) caused the Corporal and the *Turkish* Prisoner to be brought into the *Divano*, or Council-chamber, where in their audience, he read his Electoral Highnesses Letter, answering thereto; That he thanked his Electoral Highness for the account he gave: But that himself had observed the  
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arrival of his Troops, and understood very well the Rules of War, having been a Souldier many years, yet could not surrender the place so long as he had men and Amunition to defend it, or Provision to subsist; with which answer, having given the Corporal 12 Ducrats, he dismissed him.

This resolution of the Governours made known, all things were prepared for a Vigorous Assault, the *Bavarians* making their approaches with such good success, that they Advanced to the Springing a Mine, that greatly indamaged the Besieged, ruining a considerable Work they had raised on that side; by which it plainly appeared, that the former attacks were not made and carryed on as they ought; the blame of which was then layd upon Count *Staremburg*, to whose care they were committed; that he being somewhat discontented resigned that Command, upon which Count *Lesly*, who was arrived with the greatest part of his Troop, was appointed to succeed him, in carrying on the Attack. And now the Camp being Alarumed,

alarmed upon the News of the *Ser-  
rasquiers* approach, the Duke of *Lor-  
rain* drew out with 15000 Horse and  
Dragoons to give him Battel: But the  
*Turkish* General having lately recei-  
ved an Express not to Fight, but with  
great Advantage, upon notice the  
Duke advanced towards him, strong-  
ly Encamped near *Alba Regalis*, with  
a River on the Front, and the most  
Advantagious Posts in his Possession,  
not intending to come forth; which  
his Highness perceiving, held it not  
safe to attack him in his strength: But  
leaving the Prince of *Baden* with 10000  
Horse to observe his motion, he re-  
turned with the rest of the Troops to  
the Camp, commanding the Approa-  
ches to be hastened, although the  
*Turks* continually play'd upon them,  
with their Cannon, and flung *Bombes*  
and other Artificial Fire: Works into  
the Trenches; to prevent which the  
Besiegers placed *Gabions* and Stacks of  
*Wool*, with other materials; under whose  
Favour they approached to the mouth  
of the Breaches, pouring a storm of  
small shot on such as Guarded them,

which made the Enemy retire behind the Retrenchments they had raised, to secure themselves in case of extremity: And soon after upon the *Serajquers* facing the Imperial Camp with 15000 Horse, who was quickly repulsed by the left wing of the Christian Army, the Besieged Sallyed, and in a short space cut off 300 of the Besiegers, amongst whom fell *Count Tilley*; but the Regiment of *Caraffa* coming up, they retired in great disorder; whereupon all communication between them and the River was shut up.

General *Schutz* receiving advice that *Count Teckely* had put 150 men with two pieces of Cannon into *Zeben*, he Decamped from *Tarza* with the Troops under his command, and came before the place the 18th. Instant, which he summoning had no other answer than what the Cannon spoke; whereupon the Batteries were raised, and the Houses in divers places Fired by the *Bombes*; when as the besieged perceived the assault ready to be given, and despairing to defend the place, surrendered it upon discretion, and the same Evening,

vening the besiegers possessed the Gates, making all that escaped not over the Wall, Prisoners of War; amongst whom, were the Commander *Sigismund Presch. na*, and the famous Brigadier *Adam Rais*, all the *Hungarians*, who were about 120, were by the Generals order delivered to Count *D' Bargazzi*, who caused them to be cut in peices upon the place, in revenge of Count *Teckelies* impailing alive divers of the Garrison of *Ziczur*, which he had surrendered to him upon *Articles*. This place thus taken, and a Garrison put into it, the General marched towards *Esperies*, whether Count *Teckely* was retired, with a design to attack the Castles of *Lentsch* & *Scepuse*, of which the Count having notice, encamped on the Banks of *Tarza*, and there fortified himself.

And now General *Schuts* perfectly understanding the posture of Count *Teckelyes* Army, by such Scouts as he had sent out to learn the particulars, resolved to attack him in his Camp: Whereupon leaving his baggage at *Zében*, he marched directly towards the

*Enemy*, with all his Cavalry, and part of his Foot advancing under the shelter of the Night, within *Culverin* Shot, before he was perceived; when drawing up in Battalia, he fell upon them ere they could put themselves in a posture of defence, with such fury, that causing a General consternation throughout their Camp, all they could do after some small resistance, was to endeavour the Saving themselves; the Imperialists having already entered their Works, so that with little loss on their side, they soon became Masters of their *Artillery*, consisting of five peices of *Cannon*; as likewise of all their Tents, Amunition and Baggage, together with the Coach and Standard of *Teckely*; himself being obliged to Fly, in a manner, naked, not having time to put on his Cloaths, nor secure his Papers, Mony, or Plate, and through hasty Flight, the *German* Cavalry, pursuing them, many were drowned in the River *Tarza*, so that it is not imagined that less than 4000 fell by the sword, or were smothered in the Waters; the Bridges being broken

ken down to prevent their escape, and amongst the Slain fell divers *Hungarian* Lords, not above 2000 getting into *Esperies*; to which place, after the General had dispatched his Son to acquaint the Emperor of the Victory, he laid siege and furiously Battered it, not doubting to carry it by force, if it was not surrendred.

The *Serasquier Bassa* again advancing to the relief of *Buda*, with a Body of 25000 men, all Horse, not having any Cannon nor Baggage, more than was just convenient, his design reaching no farther, than to attempt by force to enter the City, (or at least to put a convoy into it) the Duke of *Lorrain* and Elector of *Bavaria*, with the rest of the Imperial Commanders, assembled in Council of War, to debate whether the Army should be drawn out to Fight him, or that they should expect him in the Camp: The latter of which being resolved, the Generals took a view of each quarter, Animating the Souldiers to make a brave resistance, not omitting to visit the lines of circumvalation, Trenches, Posts, &c.

Posts, &c. giving every where necessary orders. When soon after the Enemy came on, attacking the Camp with great fury in two places, endeavouring to break in, and force his passage to the Town; but found such brave resistance, that after a sharp and obstinate Fight, which lasted three Hours, with no small Slaughter on either side, they were obliged to retire in great disorder, leaving behind them two of their standards: During which Action, the besieged sallied with 1400 Horse and Foot, attacking those that had the Guard of the Trenches, with so much Resolution, that they forced them to retire: Upon which Advantage, they proceeded to ruine divers Works, raised not long before, and amongst the rest one of the Principal Batteries, Nailing up the Cannon; nor fell there on that side less than 300 *Christians*; but the squadrons of Horse, possessing the next Post, hastening to their assistance, the Turks were beaten back to the Gates of the Town, leaving 200 dead upon the place: When early the next morning, the *Serasquier* having

ving rallied his Troops about two miles from the *Camp*, approached in order to make another Attack, which accordingly he did; but not with such fury as the day before, for after an hours dispute, he retired with considerable loss; yet under the favour of this Effort, 500 *Turks* wading with small Bags of Provision through a large *Morass*, got most of them into the Town; but such as stuck in the mud, and not able to free themselves, were shot to Death: In this Action the Imperiallists lost 3000 men, and the Enemy no less than 5000.

The *Bajsa* being the second time worsted, and partly hindered of his purpose, retired in great disorder towards *Alba-Regalis*; whereupon the Duke of *Lorrain* leaving the management of the siege to his Electoral Highness, drew out, and with the greatest part of the Cavalry, marched after him; but he, by hasty flight, having reached that Fortrefs, and advantageously posted himself under the *Cannon* of the Town; he left such Troops as he could spare, to have an  
Eye

Eye upon his motion, and returned to the *Camp*, in order to push on the siege with the greatest resolution imaginable; and the rather, because of the far Advancement of the season; the Rain, and Tempestuous Winds being Excessive towards the end of *October*, and frequently the Frosts are Extream about the middle of *November*, inso-much that the Rivers freez, and joyn the shoars; yet the Generals resolving to overcome all difficulties, rather than raise the siege after so much Labour, Expence, and Loss, caused the Battery, and other Works ruined in the last Sally, to be repaired with all diligence, and on the twenty-eighth of *September*, began again to batter the Town on that side with great fury, throwing 100 *Bombes* into it, which did considerable Execution. And by this time the Troops of *Swabia*, and other Troops of the circle arriving in the *Camp*, a great Council of War was held, wherein it was debated, whether a General Assault should be made on the 1<sup>st</sup> of *October*, or that they should expect a further Advantage; as likewise those

Troops

Troops that were yet wanting; but it being strongly debated, that the place was not as yet to be stormed, without great hazard, and that the Army was so far wasted, that if the Enterprize should fail, so many men would be cut off in the Attacks, that it would be after difficult to maintain the Siege; especially if the Turks should again attempt the raising it; wherefore it was resolved, That the *Miners* should be set to Work, in order to their ruining the Walls, and Countermures, or Retrenchments; which being thrown down would give an easy access to the greatest strengths; but while this was debating, News was brought, that about 60 Turks venturing out upon rafts, had seized upon a large Boat that was bringing Provision to the Imperial Camp, and seizing it, put such as had the Conduct of it to the Sword; and then with what Provision each could carry, returned undiscovered: Whereupon the Posts to the Riverward were strengthened, and a stricter watch than before kept in every part to prevent the Evenings Excursions for the future.

The

The Duke causing two Mines to be sprung, which overthrew the *Waymures*, upon which success 300 *Bavarian* Foot advanced, and Lodged in the breach, making good their Station with the ruines of the Work, whereby to defend themselves from the *Enémies* small shot, they not being capable of being annoyed with their Cannon, which in no part could beare upon them.

About this time a great Body of *Turks* and *Tartars* commanded by *Abas Bassa* of *Carramania*, *Tamartazes*, *Beglerbey* of *Romania*, and the Son of the *Tartarian* Cam, advancing with all diligence, fell in with a party of *Cossacks*, who retiring after a short dispute, and the *Turks* eagerly pursuing, were trained into an Ambush, and the advance-part of the Army utterly routed; but the gross Body coming up, the *Cossacks* retired to the Banks of the *Neister*, with what booty they had gotten, and joyned the King of *Polands* Forces, who upon advice of what had happened, caused his Troops to march, in search of the Enemy; but the *Turks* not daring to approach so

formidable an Army, marched back again with all speed, revoked as some imagine by the Grand *Seigniors* order, to strengthen his Interest in *Asia*, where the *Persian Sophie* being again in the Field, had worsted the *Bassa* of *Babylons* Forces sent against him, and taken several Convoys, to the enriching of his Army: But what most dismayed the *Turks*, was, the *Venetians* being abroad with so great a Fleet, who making divers descents upon the *Islands*, and *Asian* Continent, frequently possessed themselves of much Booty; and the more their fear encreased, least the *Grecians*, who are the Principal inhabitants in those parts, and to whom those Countreyes formerly belonged, should revolt and cast off the *Ottoman* Yoak; so that the Grand *Seignior* is obliged to keep up what Forces he can spare to retain them in their Obedience; the which and the like Causes are the main reasons why he at present can send no considerable Army into *Hungary*; a matter if the accord amongst the Christians continue, that will facilitate the restoring of that Kingdom,

Kingdom to its former Tranquility, after its having been for so many years past almost the continual seat of a Calamitous War.

The season by this time being extreme in the *Eastern* Countreyes; and the Rivers overflowing by reason of the excessive Rains, and dissolving of Snow, the *Armies* of the Imperialists began to be greatly distressed; and the more because through the infections, occasioned by the rising Damps, many, as well Officers as Souldiers dyed, few days passing without the Death of some Principal Commander; nor could they fasten their floating Bridges by reason of the Violent Torrents; yet such was the invincible Courage of the Generals, that they resolved to carry *Buda*; manage all difficulties that incommoded their *Camp*; but finding the *Army* too Weak, in case the *Serassquier*, who had received an other recruit of 5000 men should attack them, an Express was sent to the Emperor to hasten the new raised Forces, in which he not only used his utmost diligence, but sent an order to the Gentry of *Cro-*

under pain of confiscation to put themselves in Arms, that so they might be ready to take the Field, if occasion required it.

The Generals finding the besieged obstinate, and resolved to let things come to extremity, on the 10th. of October call'd a *Council*, wherein it was concluded, That a General Assault should be given, within twenty days at the farthest. In order to which great preparations were made throughout the *Camp*; the Souldiers every where expressing their willingness to undertake it; being induced thereto by two reasons: First, that they affrighted such Labour, and so much loss of blood, might not be frustrated of their expectations, in reducing a City whose riches might exempt them from the War for the future, or at least much increase their store. Secondly, that they might end the Campaign with that Siege, and be in their Winter Quarters; the Weather being now the greatest Enemy they had to struggle with; and that no succour might be wanting, the Elector of *Bavaria* sent an

an Express to his Council assembled at *Municke*; consulting the Welfare of his Principality, to hasten the remainder of his new-raised Forces: Whereupon two Regiments of Foot were dispatched in order to joyn his Cavalry before *Buda*, and three other Regiments appointed to follow them.

During the interval, great was the Labour of the Miners to facilitate the intended Storm, who working night and day, run their Mines even to the Root or Foundation of the great Tower of the Castle, which they ruined with the blast of 60 Barrels of Powder, laying the strong Defences open on that side, nor ceasing the Cannon incessantly, to batter the Bullwarks in places of most Advantage: But their Vigorous carrying on the Siege, gave the Turks of other Garrisons, still in the hands of the *Ottoman Sultan*, opportunity to be abroad, and furnished themselves with small Bootyes, consisting of the spoils of such Villages as they could conveniently surprize; nor could the *Bloccade* of *New-Hemsel* be so well maintained (by reason most of

Forces were drawn off to be assisting to the Camp) but that the Gar-  
nison enlarged their Borders, and supplied themselves with considerable quantities of Forrage and Provision, receiving a small supply of Men, and ammunition from the *Bassas* of *Erla* and *Caradine* who were abroad with Par-

The *Bavarians* having Battered down great part of the Castle, and with a raised Battery of six Demy Cannons, made a large breach in the Wall, attempted to lodge 1000 Foot there; but the whole strength of the Garrison sallied, and their Cannon at the same time playing furiously, after two Hours dispute they were forced to retire; leaving one Hundred dead and wounded in the Ditch; which greatly encouraged the Infidels, info-  
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fix Prisoners, amongst the latter were two *Janizaries*, who being strictly examined, confessed that the Besiegers were in great want of Necessaries (but that they hoped the Weather would befriend them in obliging the Imperialists to raise the Siege) were much disposed to surrender the place which they could not keep much longer, Famine grew on them so fast; long before, all manner of unclean Beasts were fed on; the *Bassa* Governor, having seldom any other Food than *Camels* Flesh, that and Horse-Flesh being the chief Viands by which the Garrison subsisted; they further added, that a great many Mines were layd in the City, to intrap the Imperialists if they carry'd the place by storm, and too hastily enter'd.

Whilest *Buda* was hardly pressed, General *Schutz*, prosecuting his Victory, resolved to strip Count *Teck* out of his Garrisons in the Upper Hungary, when to make the surer work he advanced with all diligence towards *Barthfeld*, a place fortified with a good Wall, several Towers, and Redoubts.

likewise with a deep Ditch, the Garrison consisting of near 400 men, besides the Inhabitants that bore Arms, who upon notice of his approach, made all imaginable preparations for a resolute Defence, uncovering their Houses to prevent their being Fired with the Bombes, and removing their Goods into Cellars, as also casting up divers Works within the Town; but the General posting his Troops, and raising a battery, under the favour of which Collonel *Veterani* advanced with 5 or 600 men, and Lodged in the Ditch, close to the Wall, the Garrison by their Deputies Capitulated; but their Demands being thought unreasonable, they were sent back with what Articles the General thought fit to grant them, the which for a time they rejected: But perceiving a great Mine ready to be sprung, which would infallibly throw down a part of their Wall, if not ruine that side of the Town, they immediately consented to a surrender upon the Articles they had received, which were, That the Garrison Souldiers should march out with their

their Swords, and what things they could carry, and such of them as well Officers as Souldiers that desired it should be taken into the *Emperors* Service, and that the Townsmen should enjoy their Priviledges, as well in matters Civil, as Ecclesiastical, and to be treated as the *Emperors* Subjects, in any other parts of *Hungary*: Upon Ratification of which, the Imperialists had the Place put into their hands, and most of the Officers and Souldiers entered into the *Emperors* pay. This important place is scituate in the Upper *Hungary*, about a Mile from the Frontiers of *Poland*, and four from *Esperies*, the loss whereof will greatly weaken the Interest of *Teckely*, who at the time it surrendered was rallying his broken Troops, in order to advance to its relief.

The day designed for the General Assault to be made upon *Buda* approaching, great was the expectation of its success on all hands; but the Duke of *Lorraine* unhappily falling sick in the interim, and the *Morgrave* of *Baden* taking upon him his Command, as eldest  
Veldt:

feldt-Marshal, it was defer'd to a longer time for divers Reasons, and those chiefly three, *viz.* *First*, for as much as the Minors met with divers Springs of Water, which hindered their carrying on their Works successfully. *Secondly*, for that the Elector of *Bavaria* had fresh assurance that the Besieged were hardly pressed by Famine, and seeing the Leaguers obstinately bent to maintain the Siege, must of necessity surrender the Place, the Garrison being reduced to 6000 men. *Thirdly*, for as much as the *Sarasquier Bassa* lay Encamped with a considerable Army but five Miles from *Buda*, and that the *Bassa's* of *Agra* and *Warradine* were advancing with what Troops they could draw out of the neighbouring Garrisons to joyn him, who would doubtless attempt the Relief of the Place, at the Hazard of his Army, if he perceived it was in danger to be lost. These Considerations well weighed, the Imperialists grown weak by hard service, in being as it were continually upon Duty; Sickness, and the extremity of the weather, the Storm was

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not thought convenient at that time, and the rather, because fresh Troops were daily expected, as well *Bavarians* as *Germans*; nor had they such quantities of Powder in a readyness as might suffice carrying on so great an Enterprize; yet the Resolve was rather put off, than layed aside; most of the Principal Officers renewing their Protestations, either to carry the Town, or Die under its Walls.

General *Schutz* having put a Garrison of 200 men into *Barthfeld*, marched with the rest of his Army towards the Strong Castle of *Mackowitz*, and upon his arrival, summoned the Governor to surrender; but he relying on the strength of the Place, and the number of the Garrison, which consisted of 400 men, not reckoning a great many Peasants that bore Arms, hung out a Flag of Defiance; whereupon the General caused two Batteryes to be raised; and on the 15<sup>th</sup> of October began to batter the place very furiously, casting in a great many Bombies, and Fireballs, advancing successfully to the Ditch; yet the besieged resolutely

defended the place for the space of six days; but in conclusion, finding it would be carryed by Storm, they Capitulated to surrender the Castle; in which was a great quantity of Amunition, & provision sufficient to Inable them for a long defence, but Water was wanting, which hastned the loss thereof. The General having Garrisoned the Place, immediately sent a Party to invest the Castle of *Donawitz*, and soon after following with the Gros of his Army, which since the defeat of Count *Techely*, is greatly increased by the Voluntier *Hungarians*; who before were over-awed by the Rebels; he after a small Battery had it put into his hands; the which he no sooner entred, but news was brought him, that the Count *D'Barcozzi* being abroad with a party of *Hussars*, had fallen upon 800. Rebels; and putting them to the rout, followed the advantage with such Celerity, that most of them were killed and taken Prisoners, 120, of the latter being soon after brought to the Generals Camp; nor came this news single, for the same

Messenger brought word that the *Sien*  
*Mollenet* with a party of Horſe under  
his command, had fallen upon 300  
of Count *Teckelies* Party under the  
Leading of *Subeida* his great favourite  
and Totally Routed them, taking  
their Commander and his Wife Pri-  
ſoners; together, with a Booty of 40000  
Crowns in ready mony.

By this time the *Saraſquier* receiving  
conſiderable Recruits out of divers  
parts of the Ottoman dominions, more  
earnestly bent his endeavour to relieve  
the beſieged; as well Conſidering that  
his Life and Honour were in the Bal-  
lance with *Buda*; and not thinking  
his own ſtrength conſiderable enough  
to force any part of the Chriſtians  
Camp, ſent an expreſs to the *Baſſa*  
of *Agria*, and *Warradine*, to diſlodg  
the out-Guards that kept the paſſages  
near *Peſt*; and whiſt the Alarum was  
hot, to paſs what men and Proviſion  
they could over the *Danube* to the re-  
lief of the beſieged; yet the deſigne  
was not ſo ſecret, but that the Chriſ-  
tian Generals had notice of what was  
intended; and thereupon the Duke of  
*Lorain*

under *Seraine* commanded General *Dunwalt* to  
 30000 *ass* the River near *Vacia*, with a body of  
 the horse; upon whose approach the *Turks*  
 wrote that side fled in much confusion,  
 taking though they had at the same time put  
 Pri off their Boats, leaving them, together  
 0000 with the men and Provision to fall in-  
 to the hands of the Christians; upon  
 ving notice of which, the *Serasquier* who was  
 ivers advancing, retired with the Forces un-  
 more der his command; and thereupon new  
 lieve measures were taken for carrying on  
 that the General Assault with 10000. men;  
 Bal the Chief Commanders appointed to  
 king manage it, being the Count *D'Scherffen-*  
 ough *berg* for the *Germans*, the Valiant  
 ians young Count *Serinie* for the *Bavarians*,  
 5500 and Count *Charles Gustavus* to bring  
 odg on the Troops of *Suabia*, and these to  
 ges be supported by other Troops; part  
 was of the *Chavalry* having orders to dis-  
 sion mount, and serve on foot for the bet-  
 re- ter carrying of the place; but not-  
 gne withstanding these Resolves, and all  
 rif- things that tended to the putting them  
 was in execution, were pressed with extra-  
 of ordinary diligence; yet such was the  
 ain difficulties the besiegers struggled with,

in relation to the weather, that matters came short of what was expected; for the Miners, though they incessantly laboured to ruin the Walls, were prevented by the Impetuous Rains that filled their Mines with water, and drowned divers in them ere they could find means to retreat; so that all that could be well expected, was to batter the weakest parts of the City; yet that availed but little, for what was beaten down in the day, the *Turks* and *Jews* repaired in the night, or else drew retrenchments behind the breaches, sparing no labour to frustrate the designs of the *Christians*, who dayly became feeble through Sickness and continual watching; for the *Bassa* was dayly expected to give a fresh Alarum; still hovering about the Camp, confining to himself no certain Post; nor was Forrage the Least want in the Imperial Quarters, whilst in attempting to fetch it, many were cut off by straggling parties of *Turks*, who were Roaving abroad: whereupon orders were sent to the Generals, *Schutz* and *Lesly*, after their

their having Garrisoned such places, as were reduced to the Emperors Obedience, that they should advance with caution and diligence; and by Uniting their small Armyes, cut off the *Bassas* retreat, by possessing themselves of the Bridge of *Esseck*; but the Rivers, through the abundance of Rain, by their overflows, laying the Country in many places under water almost a Pikes depth, they could not so soon effect what was commanded, as might turn any thing advantagious to the Besiegers, although the Duke of *Lorrain*, not to be wanting on his part, sick as he was, caused himself in his Litter to be brought to the Camp; and there assembling, the great Captains, encouraged them to carry on the Siege with such Vigour as became Christians and Souldiers, Fighting against the Enemyes of Christ: adding, it would be a disgrace not only to his Master the Emperor, but to all Christendom, if after the loss of so many men, and so long a continued Siege, they should be obliged to rise without effecting what they intended. These expressions from so great a Souldier, ani-

ed the Commanders to that degree, that having well refreshed the Soldiers under their respective Commands, 2000 men Advanced, and lodged near the Breach, which the day before had been made by a Battery of 16 peices of Cannon; but before ere they could fortify themselves, the Besiegers Sallyed with great resolution; yet after a sharp dispute, were obliged to retire, leaving a 100 dead in the Ruines; nor fell there less on the part of the Christians: notwithstanding the Infidels being sensible, they were in a manner brought to the ultimate Crisis, the next day sallyed again 600. strong; though with worse success than before: The *Bassa*, whose approach they expected, to allarm the Christian Camp at the same time, failing their expectations; yet the daring Infidels, the succeeding day sallying on the *Bavarian* quarters, forced their Works; and after destroying some of their Mines, carried away in token of their success, the Deal boards that they found therein. And now through loss and sickness, the Regiments of Horse of *Savoy*, *Magni*, and  
*Henfler*

*Hensler*, being reduced to 30 or 40 men each, and many of the great Commanders carryed Sick from the *Camp*; as the *Count Staremburg* his brother, the Governour of *Philipsburg*, the Prince *Lubomerskie*, &c. Some discontents arising amongst the Souldiers, not through fear of the Enemy, but by reason of the Extremity of the Weather, and the contagion it occasioned in the *Camp*, the measures taken for the carrying on the General Assault, were but coldly prosecuted; and the rather, for that the Miners being about to charge their Mines, found them full of Water; the Springs every where abounding: nor could they keep their Trenches free, the Souldiers especially on the *Bavarian* side, frequently wading to the Knees: so that now, and not till now, the Generals as well as the inferial Officers, began to despair of carrying the place, seeing they were frustrated of their Mines; in the execution whereof, they principally reposed their hopes to succeed, though at the same time Recruits from many parts of the Empire were on the March.

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The Sarasquiers Forces daily encreasing, he had now the conveniency of sending strong Partyes abroad; whilst himself with the gross of his Army, braved the Imperial Camp, by incamping about two Miles from *Buda*; nor were the Turkish Romans unsuccessful in cutting off divers Imperial Foragers; taking 300 Horses, and the whole Baggage of the Regiment of *Stirum*; as likewise an 100 *Hungarians* men and women, who were on their way to the Imperial Camp, laden with Provision, and other Necessaryes, which gave Count *Teckely* an opportunity to recruit his broken Army, that so he might be able to prevent such places as yet retains his Garrisons, from opening their Gates to the Imperialist; as also to leavy the Contributions: that since his defeat were denied him, the *Hungarians* declaring, that if he pressed them to a compliance with such demands, they would pray the Imperial Protection. But whilst the Imperialist were successful on that side, and the *Venetians* in taking *Prevesa*, a place Scituate in the

the Gulf of *Arta*; as likewise the King of *Poland*, in repulsing the Tartars that had passed the *Neister*: The Camp before *Buda* was extraordinarily pressed by the extreimity of weather; in-somuch, that the whole discourse was of riseing from before it. Valour in that case giving way to the necessity of Nature. The rumour of which reaching the *Serasquiers* Ear, he advanced on the 27<sup>th</sup>. of *October*, and coming on furiously, beat in the main Guard; but the *Polonian* Horse under the command of the Prince *Lubomirskie* making head, oblidedged his advanced Party to retire with considerable loss, whose confused retreat somewhat disordered the main Body; but the Besieged at the same time Sallying upon the *Bavarian* quarters, hindred the Vigorous prosecution of that advantage; so that no considerable Action happened that day, Colonel *Kreg*, and two Captains, and a Leivtenant of his Regiment who commanded in the Trenches, being all of note that fell by the shot of the Enemy; though under the favour of this Attack the *Bassa* of *Agria* having forced

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ced the Imperial Retrenchments on the side of *Pest*, cutting in Peices the small number that was left to guard them, conveyed in Boats between 2. and 300. *Janizaries*, with what Provision they could get on board into the Town; who enter it with Colours flying, & their usual Shouts: But on the 28<sup>th</sup>. the Besieged made a desperate sallay with near 2000. men, forceing the Christians Trenches; and being directed by a Renegado, who about 2 days before got into the place, they took the Powder out of the Principal Mines, killing 200. of the Besiegers; ruining likewise the chief Battery, and most of the considerable works, e're the Imperial Troops could advance to put a stop to the Torrent: This bad success caused the great Commanders on the 29<sup>th</sup>. to hold a Council of War, wherein it was Resolved, that in consideration of the extremity of the Season, and the ill condition of the Army were in, by reason of Sicknefs, and other disorders; their Mines and Principal works being either ruined by the Enemy, or rendered unserviceable by the Water; the Emperors orders for raising

raising the siege, should be obeyed, when accordingly, in preparation thereto, all the sick and wounded men consisting of near 8000. having been sent away, together with the Baggage, and useless people: The Cannons were taken from the Batteries, and Planted for the defence of the Troops in their Retreat in the Island of *St. Andrea*; where the whole Army consisting of 30000. men, passed the *Danube* the 1st. of *November* over a bridge of Boats, the Chavalry facing the *Sarasquiers Army*, that was likewise drawn up in battalia, to attend the motion of the Christians, whilst the Foot marched off: The conduct of which was in such excellent order, that neither the besieged, nor Field-Army was Capable of annoying them; not one man being lost in the Brave and Glorious Retreat. Upon whose departure the Turkish Army advanced, and having ruined the works, stored the Town with such Provision as they could spare; the *Bassa* bestowing a considerable quantity of Money amongst the Garrison-Souldiers, and giving necessary orders for the

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speedy repairing what the *Cannon, Bombs, and Mines* of the Besiegers had ruined. And now the Christians not thinking it safe to keep *Pest*, slighted it, and designed the like by *Vaccia*; so that the vast expence of Blood and Treasures has been little available to the Imperialists of this Summers Campaign: though 'tis not doubted, but a very formidable Army will take the Field early in the Spring: the *Bavarian* Troops for their better accommodations, having their Quarters appointed in *Hungary*; and the Imperial, together with those of the confederate Princes in *Moravia, Silesia, and Bohemia*. In the Seige of *Buda*, between 14. and 15000. men were lost; and amongst them 300. Officers and Men of Note. All the Winter little Action passed, the extremity of the weather keeping both Parties in their Quarters; yet great preparations were made against the Spring, and the Blockade of *Newburgh*, strongly and carefully maintained; Insomuch, that although the *Turks* attempted several times to relieve it, they were frustrated in their Enterprize.

The Spring no sooner approached, by which the extremity of the weather was abated, but a Party of 4000 *Turks* made an Incurſion into *Crotia*, ravaging the Country for a time; but being encountred by the Imperial Troops, on that ſide, to whom the *Crotians* were likewise joyned, 1000 of them were killed, the reſt with much difficulty eſcaping to *Caniffa*, whereupon the Garriſons of *Virovitza*, and *Seawar*, forming a body, fell upon the Turkiſh Countries, making great deſtruction, and returning with great booty.

Collonel *Heuſler* having by this time, notice that 8000 *Turks* and *Tartars* were marching towards *Novigrade*, in order to convey 100 Waggonſ into *Newheufel*, he marched againſt them with a party of 2000 men; and after a ſharp diſpute put them to flight, killing 3 or 400 of them, and although the reſt retired with the waggonſ towards *Novigrade*, yet being in that hurry and confuſion, overturned by the roughneſs of the wayes, a great booty fell into the hands of the *Imperialiſts*.

The *Venetians* being abroad with part

of their Fleet, & a Land Army, after many advantages gained over the Infidells, on that side. Besieged *Singne*; but finding a strong Garrison there, were after a considerable Battery made, with some loss, obliged to draw off; yet the *Morlaques*, a People who have put themselves under the protection of that Signory, falling upon a party of Turks, that were advancing to the relief of *Singne*, put them to the rout, killing between 3 or 400 of them, and taking a considerable booty.

On the Polish side, *Caminiack*, by reason of the slowness of the Diet to come to a conclusion as to the state of the War, not being closely blocked up, the Garrison consisting of Turks, and Tartars, found means to roam abroad and make great spoil, sacking *Radzenaw* and divers others places; but the *Cossacks* taking the alarm, upon the return, fell in with them, and put a great number of them to the sword, and recovered all the booty.

On the 15 of *May*, the *Imperial* troops began to move towards *Newbenschel*, tho' it was given out, the better to amuse the  
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the Enemy; that *Novigrade* was the place intended to open the Campaign with its siege, notwithstanding the Governour of the former not being idle, prepared all things for a resolute defence; and by reason provision was short, he put out 130 useless persons; amongst whom were divers *Christian* slaves, who gave an account of the distress the place was in; Horse-flesh being the cheifest substance of that Garrison. It was soon understood, that by reason, the *Venetians* by sea and land, acted vigorously on their part, and the King of *Poland* on his part; that the Grand Signior could send no considerable Army into *Hungary*; his men being very backward in advanceing to a War, in which they had been foiled so often, which made *Teckely* use his former artifices in sueing for a truce; but it being looked upon only as a trick to protract the time, till the *Turkish* forces took the field, his overtures were rejected; whereupon divers Cities in the upper *Hungary*, received Imperial Garrisons, and renewed their oaths of fidelity.

The Christian Armys, being by this  
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time in motion, General *Schultz* besieged the strong Castle of *Ungwar*, which made a resolute defence, in hopes to be relieved by *Count Teckely*, who was indeed drawing out his Troops for that purpose, but the *Marquess of Dora* Lievetenant Collonel of the Regiment of *Carraffa*, falling upon his advance-guard, put it to the rout, obliging him thereby, to retire into his fastnesses; & in the pursuit, took one of his Chief favorites.

The *Turks* on the Polish side making incursions into *Lithuania*, and divers other parts of the *Polish Dominions*, were met by the *Sieur Lizinski*, and utterly defeated; those that escaped the sword, being drowned in the Rivers, by attempting in that confusion to repass places not fordable.

*Chavelier de Lanco* on the part of the *Venetians*, being abroad with some Troops, on the 29th. of May 1685. fell upon a party of *Turkish Horse and Foot*, on their March to *Hungary*, and entirely defeated them; so that those who fled, being slain upon by the *Maine-les*, few escaped the sword.

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The siege of *Newheusel* being resolved, the Cardinal *Bonviso* the *Pap's Nuntio*, at the Imperial Court, gave 100000 *Florence*, towards the expence of the *Blockade*, of that place, with the promise of a greater sum, when it should be taken; so that on the 11th. of *June*; the better to hasten that siege; the *Duke of Lorrain* took his leave of the Court, and passed into *Hungary*, with full power to act as he should see most convenient, for the advantage of the Emperor; and on the 13th. of *June*, with a great train of Nobility and Officers he arrived at the Imperial Camp near *Newheusel*, where he found things in great forwardness, and the same day held a Council of war: after which, *Count Caprara* with 4000 horse, was sent out to learn the posture of the Enemy; and in the mean while, the Troops of *Snabia*, *Collogne*, *Lunen-burg*, *Bavaria*, *Francinia*, and the upper *Rhine*, were expected to make up the army 5000 Fighting men, besides other Troops raised by the Confederate Princes, and such as were posted in divers Provinces, to preserve them from the ravagement of the Enemy: and now

General *Schultz* drawing off, from before *Ungwar*, took the Town of *Onoth*; a place possessed by the Rebels, with the losse of 20 men, and therein found a booty consisting of 300 horses and 1000 head of Cattle, killing 130 of the Enemy.

During this success, General *Capra* returned to the Imperial Camp, having defeated a party of *Turks*, who were on their March to *Novigrade*, and made his report, that the *Ottoman* Forces near *Buda* were 40000 strong, which he learned from some Prisoners he had taken in the Action; whereupon the Vice-Roy of *Crotia* received an express, to draw his Troops into the Field, to prevent any Incursion, that might be in that Province: the Principal Officers of the Imperial Army, being in their order thus:

The Duke of *Lorain* General, Prince *Waldeck* Commander of the Foot, as Marshal d'Camp General; and under him, the Duke of *Croy*, General of the Artillery; the Prince of *Newburg* great master of the *Teutonic* Order, the Count d'*Saucher*, and Count d'*Scharffenburg*;

in quality of Major Generals; the Count de Caprara Commander of the horse, as Marshall d' Camp General, under them; the Prince Louis of Baden, and the Count d' Dunewaldt, as Generals of horse, the Count de Palfy, Lieutenant General, Count Taff, the Barron d' Mercy, the Count d' Lodron, and the Count d' Strum, Major Generals; the Prince of Salms, commander of the Chavalry in Croatia, and the Marquess d' Lavergne of the infantry under General Lesly; General Schultz, commanding the Forces against the Rebels in the upper Hungary; and Count Estrahasy, the native Hungarians, raised for the service of the Empire.

A party of *Hussars* about this time falling upon 200 *Janizaries* near *Buda*, put them to the rout, & killed most of them, and taking the *Aga* prisoner who commanded them; about whom letters were found directed by the *Vizier* of *Buda*, to the *Bassa* of *Newhensel*, commanding him, in case he was attacked, to defend the place to the last extremity, and not despair of being relieved.

General Schultz pursuing his good suc-

cess in the upper Hungary, took the Town of *Casnahanka*, most of the Garrison, upon their Entreaty, being permitted to enter themselves into the Emperors service.

On the 23. of June, the Duke of *Lorrain* with 700. Horse, and two Companies of *Hussars*, marched towards *Grann*, to observe by what way the place might be best relieved, in case to divert the Imperial Forces, the *Turks* should besiege it; and on the 25th. of June, his Highness passed the *River Grann* with 3000 Horse, 200 Dragoons and a party of *Hussars*, over a Bridg of Boats to observe the Situation of *Novegrade*; and the next day coming before it, the *Bassa* Governour sent out 300 Horse in two Squadrons, who Skirmished with the *Hussars*, and made a Detachment of Foot to secure their retreat, which obliged the Duke to send out a Detachment to possess the hills, from whence the place might be the better discovered: going thither in Person, when the Troops commanded by the Princes d' *Conti* and *De-La-Roche-Sur-Yon*, advanced to the

foot

of the Rampant, notwithstanding the continual firing of the Enemy, whose Infantry were Posted there: His Highness having taken a view of the place, commanded the Troops that kept the Hills to retire, who in their retreat, had a hot dispute with the Enemies Horse; but the Princes advancing to their assistance, the Turks retired in much disorder. In this Action, the Chamberlier d' Ponchuron was shot in the Breast, and several others wounded.

On the 4th. of July, the Duke of Lorraine returned to the Army before Newboursel, and so encouraged the Pioneers; that on the 8th. the Trenches were opened; on the 10th. the besieged made a Sally, but were beaten into the Town; yet in the Action, the Prince d' Cambray, Prince Frederick of Waldeck, and some other Persons of Quality were wounded. On the 11th. the Trenches were so opened, that the Barron d' Beck posted himself within Pistol-shot of the covert way, maintaining it, notwithstanding the continual firing of the Enemy; and about the 9th. in the evening 3000. Foot opened the Trenches

Trenches on the other side of the River, within 80 paces of the ditch. On the 12<sup>th</sup>, they carried the trench from the Left to the Right, and began to raise two Batteries, to ruin the Defences of the Besieged. The 13<sup>th</sup>, at night the Work was finished, and a Redoubt made at the head of each Trench to prevent the Enemies Sally. On the 14<sup>th</sup>, they made a false Attack opposite to the true One, and a parallel which joyned the heads of the two Trenches. On the 15<sup>th</sup>, at night they carried on the two Attacks to the edge of the ditch, and finished a Battery of 18. Pieces of Cannon in the middle of the Parallel. On the 16. a Christian slave attempting to escape, was pursued by 3. Turks who cut his head off; yet ere they could retire, two of them were kill'd with the Cannon from the Battery: at night the Besieged fired with great fury, casting divers Arrows and Stones into the Trenches, whereby 15. Christians were kill'd, and many wounded. On the 17<sup>th</sup>, the besieged abandoned a Phalanque which covered their work on the left  
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of the Attack, at the same time setting fire to the Palisadoes, on which there were the heads of 3 or 400. Christians whom the Infidels at divers times had put to death. On the 18th. and 19th. nothing of moment happened. But on the 20th. the Imperialists battered the Wall with 9. Pieces of Cannon, and cast a great many *Bombes* into the place: The night following, they lodg'd on the right and the left in the ditch: in which attempt, a Captain of the Regiment of *Mentriesth*, and another of the Troops of *Brunswick* were killed, and 3 or 4 Souldiers wounded; the same night the Lines of Communication were finished along the ditch from one battery to the other. The 21st. the Besiegers fired very furiously on the place, Continuing it all that night, from a battery of 19. pieces of Cannon; and two of 12. as likewise cast *Bombes*, with 14. Mortars, which fired divers houses; and the same night raised two batteries of 6. pieces of Cannon each, and 1000. men were commanded to work near the Gran-Gate, to let the water out of  
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the ditch into the River *Nentra*; that River being 5. foot lower than the ditch; the like being attempted on the other side; in carrying on of which, 4. men were kill'd and 24. wounded. On the 22. the besiegers played their Cannon and Mortars with such fury and success, that the Town seem'd all on a flame. On the same day, and the 23<sup>d</sup>. the Turks brought a number of Christian Slaves in chains to repair the Rampants, as likewise to move the compassion of the Imperialists, that they might forbear firing; upon which the Duke of *Lorraine* let them understand, that if those Slaves were put to death, they must expect no Quarter; to which no answer was returned. On the 23<sup>d</sup>. at night, a Trench was cut into the ditch for two covert Boats to pass with Planks, there to make a Lodgment for the *Miners* at the foot of the *Bastion*; but one of them presently sinking, and the Lievetenant of the *Miners* being wounded, the other proved ineffectual, and the Prince *D. Conti* coming out of the Trenches was lightly wounded

shot in the head with a Musquet Bullet. On the 24<sup>th</sup> the besieged sallied and surprised some Troops of *Saxonia*, who had Lodged themselves in a Redoubt before the *Vienna Tower*, of which they put 300, together with a Lieutenant Colonel and a Captain, to the Sword. On the 25<sup>th</sup> the Imperialists finished two batteries on the edge of the ditch, and began to fill it; and the same day 100 men were killed and wounded by the Enemies shot; and amongst the former, the *Sieur Ross*, Colonel of a *Bavarian* Regiment, and 25 more were killed and wounded, by the accidental firing of a barrel of Powder. On the 25<sup>th</sup> the Besiegers began to fill the Ditch; the Duke of *Lorraine*, Prince *Waldeck*, and the other General Officers being most part of the night in the Trenches, as likewise the night following. On the 27<sup>th</sup> the besieged sallied, and ruined part of the works made for emptying the ditch: the rest of the night, and the day following, the *Bavarians* were employed in raising a redoubt at the head of their work, to prevent the Sal-  
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ly of the besieged; The 28<sup>th</sup> the Gallery was carryed near the Wall, but the besieged with artificial fire-works burnt a part of it, which was on the 29<sup>th</sup>. repaired. On the 30<sup>th</sup>. they made a sally, firing the Gallery, so that the flame seized upon one of the batteries, which obliged the Christians that were in the Trenches on that side, to retire in some disorder; but the Duke of *Lorrain* coming up, obliged them to turn upon the Enemy, which they did with such fury, that they beat them into the Town, and quenched the fire. On the 31<sup>st</sup>. they repaired the Gallery; and notwithstanding, the fire of the Enemy, carryed it to the wall of the Town, and ruined with their Cannon the Attack-Bastion to that degree, that the Cannon thereon were rendered useless, and a great breach was made in the Curtain. On the 1<sup>st</sup>. of *August*, the besieged made a Sally with 400. men; but were repulsed, though not without loss on the part of the Christians; Generall *Sonches* in this action received a Wound in the neck.

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Whilst the siege of *Newheusel* went successfully on, the Duke of *Lorrain*, upon notice that the *Serassquier* *Bassa*, had brought his forces before *Gran*, drew off with the greatest part of his Army, either to oblige Him to quit his enterprize, or hazard a Battle; the former of which, the *Bassa* after some dayes fruitless battery chose, leaving part of his Baggage and Cannon behind him for halt, encamping behind a *Morass*, the which could not be passed but by defiles and dirty lanes; as likewise possessing himself of divers commanding Hills; whereupon the Duke of *Lorrain* drew up his Army in *Battalia* on the Plain facing the Enemy in that posture for three daies; when on the 14th, of *August* in the Evening, a *Renegado* *Polander* deserting the *Turkish* Camp, came over to the *Imperialists* and informed the Duke, that the *Serassquier* having understood, that the *Christians* were but 20000 strong, he resolved to give them Battle; upon which, his Highness, the better to confirm him in that belief, caused an orderly retreat, for the space of an hour, to be made towards *Gran*; which

which the *Turks* perceiving, and supposing the *Christians* fled, repassed the defiles; and having again formed their Battle on the Plain, advanced with great Resolution, and their usual Cries, charging upon the right Wing of the *Christians*, (who by this time) had faced about and stood in a firm Battle, commanded by the Duke of *Bavaria* and Prince *Waldeck*; but were received with that courage and firmness, that they were obliged to retire in some disorder: at the same time their right Wing attacked the left Wing of the *Christians*, and endeavoured to have forced the Flank, but were repulsed with considerable loss; so that finding themselves deceived in the account they had of the *Christians* strength, they fell into confusion, which by the discharge of twenty Pieces of Cannon laden with small shot, was very much increased; so that upon the second discharge they betook them to flight: being pursued by the first Line of the *Christians*, and a considerable number of *Voluntiers*, who gave on this occasion a signal proof of their Valour. The

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*Turks* thus routed, in their hasty passing the defiles, were trodden down and destroyed, and such as escaped ed for safety towards *Buda*; after whom were sent the *Hungarian* and *Croatian* Horsemen with a detachment of *Cuirassiers*, Commanded by the Barron de *Mercy*, the Count de *Stirum*, and Colonel *Heusler*, who cut off great part of the Rear, took divers Prisoners and much booty: As for their Tents, Baggage, Artillery, the latter consisting of 23 pieces of Cannon and 4 Mortars, which fell into the Hands of the Christians, 4000 *Janazaries*, and 2000 *Saphies* were slain, besides 3000 computed to be lost before *Gran*. The Christians in this Action lost not one Person of Note, and not above 400 Souldiers.

Upon this defeat of the Infidels, the Duke of *Lorraine* marched back towards *Newheusel*, in order to put an end to that Siege, but was by the way informed, it was taken by storm; and soon after, the News was seconded with that of the *Turks* deserting *Novigrade*, having partly demolished it, and

and nailed up such Cannon as they could not convey thence. He likewise received News of the demollishing of *Vicegrade*, a small Imperial Garrison whom the *Serasquier* a little before the battle had caused to be invested with 12000 Men; yet the Garrison having defended it to the last Extremity, capitulated to march out with Bag and Baggage, and were conducted to the Imperial Camp. But to return to *Newhensel*.

In the absence of the Duke of *Lorraine*, the Count d' *Estrahasi* arriving before *Newhensel* with 4000 Men, left 2000 there, and with the other 2000 followed the Duke, and joyned him a little before the Battle; with which supply, the besiegers were so encouraged, that with their Cannon having ruined the Bastion of the besieged, and dismounted almost all their Canon, a general Storm was resolved, and carried on with such success on the 19th. of *August*, that after a hot dispute they lodged themselves upon one of the attack Bastions, which caused the besieged to put out three white Flags

on a retrenchment they had made within, desiring to capitulate: which being refused, the besieged pressing on, made themselves Masters of that Retrenchment: after which meeting with small opposition they Entered the Town, the *Turks* endeavouring to save themselves in their houses; but such as were found in the first heat, were put to the Sword; 300 *Turks* perceiving all was lost, retired into a Bastion, and from thence desperately threw themselves headlong into the ditch, where they miserably perished: the Bassa, a Rhenegado *Bohemian*, was wounded and taken Prisoner, but soon after dyed of his wounds. After the taking this Strong Place, all the Christian prisoners found therein, were set at Liberty: in it were found 80 Brass Cannons all dismounted, and 10 Morters, of which only two were mounted, as likewise 40000 waight of Powder; the terror of which loss, wrought so much upon the adjacent Turkish Garrisons, that *Vaccia* and divers other places were deserted.

General *Morosine* having for some time battered *Coron*, the Principal City of  
*Morea*,

*Morea*, which the *Bassa* of *Petrasso* vainly attempted to Relieve, took it by storm, putting the whole Garrison, together with the *Bassa*, to the Sword; the plunder of the place amounting to two Millions of Livers; and soon after defeated *Kallil Kiser*, *Bassa* of *Morea*, killing about 1000 of his men, together with that *Bassa*, taking 9 Pieces of Cannon, two Mortars, and other Booty.

The *Serasquier* *Bassa*, upon his defeat near *Gran*, having rally'd his Troops, and formed another train of Artillery, put divers Commanders to death, for having (as he said) misbehaved themselves in the Battle; but finding the Duke of *Lorrain* approach'd him, he sent an *Aga* with a Letter, and Proposals of Peace; but after its being Notified to the Emperor, and a while debated, those proposals were rejected: and now Count *Scherf-fenberg* being by the Emperor appointed Governour of *Newhensel*, great diligence was used to repair the ruins occasioned by the Siege: whereupon the Turks Abandoned *Hatican* a *Bassa* Town,

Town, which they did in such haste, that they left part of the fortifications un-demolished; the which, and other the like bad success, obliged the *Tartars* to desert the Army, and retire to their own Country.

General *Leslie* with a body of 6000 men, mostly *Croats*, marching towards *Esseck*, took the Castle of *Michalowitz*; and on the 12 of *August* overthrew the *Bassa* of *Esseck*, killed him 1000 men, took the Town, plundered it, and fired a great part of the Bridge bearing the name of that Town, over which the Turkish Forces mostly pass in their way to *Hungary*, and forced the rest of the *Bassa's* broken Army into the Castle, where they were Assaulted by a party of *Croats*, but without success: and on the 15 of *August* he returned with great Booty; and soon after, the Count *Herberstein* Governour of the *Carlsstadt*, together with the Cavalier *Janco*, General of the *Morlaques*, entered the Province of *Corbavia* with 3200 men, took the strong Castle of *Bunich*; and plundering most of the Towns of that rich Province,

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returned with 600 Horses, 1300 head of Cattle, some thousands of Sheep, and other things of value, not losing one man: in that expedition, *Jano* likewise with the same success entered the Province of *Leicea*, but on the Polish side things succeeded not so well; for the Turks and Tartars by the backwardness of that Army in taking the field, found means to make divers Incursions, much indamageing the Dutcheys of *Lithuania*; but in their return, being frequently met with by the *Cossacks*, and other Troops who took the Alarm, they were frequently cut off.

About the latter end of *August*, the Viceroy of *Croatia* entered *Bosnia*, and in four days march came before *Dubizza*, a rich Town on the River *Unna*, with a Castle adjoyning it; of which the *Croats*, in little time made themselves Masters, & set fire to it; but those in the Garrison alaruming the neighbourhood, about 1500 Turks got to their Arms: notwithstanding the *Croats* facing about, gave them Battle, killing between 4 and 500 of them, putting the

the rest to flight, and bringing off a great booty, which had success on the part of the Infidels, made the Bassa again intreat for Peace; but found his proposals would not be accepted, nor upon his repeating it, any answer returned to his Letter, which made him send an *Aga* the fourth time, who falling on the ground at the feet of the Duke of *Lorrain*, besought him, that if he would not hearken to a Peace, yet at least to answer the *Bassas* Letter.

*Esperies* having been a long while battered by General *Schultz*, with considerable loss on both sides; the Besieged in the end capitulated, and delivered up that place, with all the Cannon and Ammunition, most of the Garrison taking Service in the Imperiall Regiments; and those that refused, solemnly promised never more to bare Arms against the Emperor: and now the Elector of *Bavaria*, having some time before been publicly Married to the young Arch Dutcheß, the Emperors Daughter, left the Camp and returned to *Vienna*; from whence on the 24th, of September he departed

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with his Wife to *Munick* without the fear of any danger, this Campaign being past.

The *Venerians* being strong in *Morea*, had the Towns of *Zarnata*, and *Calamata* put into their Possession; and on the 14<sup>th</sup> of *September* overthrew the Captain *Bassa* with the loss of most of his men, taking a great Booty: the *Cossacks* and *Poles*, much about the same time, gave the *Turks* and *Tartars* two successive defeats with great slaughter: so that the *Ottoman Forces* on all sides were put to the worst. And Count *Teckely* being fallen upon as he was retiring towards *Poland*, was totally routed, all his Treasure and things of value taken; so that not only the Towns of *Tokey*, *Onoth*, *Potack*, and *Serents*; but those of *Sonna*, *Pallotz*, *Doronitz*, *Woldokin*, and *Sparditz*, likewise surrendered and received Imperial Garrisons; almost all the Upper *Hungary* being at the Emperors divotion; and now the *Turks* being dispersed, the *Serasquier* retaining with him but a very small Power near *Buda*, the Emperor sent orders of directions

rections for the Troops entering into their Winter-quarters, that they may be the readier to take the Field early in the Spring.

After many shiftings and flights from place to place; Count *Teckely*, by the prevailing Armes of the Empire, being striped out of the greatest part of his strong holds in the Upper *Hungary*, and finding *Cashaw*, the principle Place that held out, of his party, straitly Besieged, and he unable to relieve it, applyed himself to the Bassa of great *Waradin*, desiring him to send such Forces as might inable him to raise the Siege, urging the importance of the Town; to which the Bassa returned answer, that he would gratifie him therein as much as lay in his power; but Eight days after he let him understand he could not perform his Promise, in regard he had received other Orders from the Grand Seignior of great Consequence, in relation to the War, and that he desired to confer with him by word of mouth about them, they being too weighty to Communicate by Letter. when the better

to decoy him, he sent a Passport for his security: Teekely upon this, with Petrozzy and other his chief accomplices, went accompanied with 500 Horse, being met at the Gate of the place by the Bassa, who welcomed him with much seeming joy, causing (upon his and eight more of his Companions entering the Town) the Cannon to be fired, and entertained him at a Supper; but that ended, an *Aga* entering with his *Janizaries*, and Arrested him, withall, informing him, That he had orders from the Grand Seignior to carry him to *Ardivanople*, and thereupon clapped Irons on his Hands and Legs; the Bassa telling Petrozzy it was the Grand Seigniors pleasure that he should have his command; which he seemingly consented to take upon him, till he was gotten out of the Place; when coming to the 500 horse, who expected the return of Teekely, he informed them of what had befallen him; advising them to return to their obedience, and take service under the Emperor, which they consenting; he sent likewise to all the other Parties, who came

came to him; and with them he marched (to the number of 7000) into the Imperial Camp: all which, together with him being allowed the benefit of the Amnestie: Matters in this affair being consulted a while, it was agreed he should go into *Cashaw*, and make them sensible of what had happened to *Teckeley*, and of the danger they were in, by reason of the Mines; which so Effectually he did, that they Surrendered, upon condition of having their Liberties and Priviledges preserved inviolate, many of them taking the service, and the remainder, except some principal Officers who were made Prisoners till the Emperors pleasure was known, returned home: Upon which most of the Towns in the Upper *Hungary* that then held out, surrendered; by which means almost all that Country is returned to its obedience; and it is not doubted but the next Campaign, those that yet hold out, and are in the hands of the Turks, will be reduced.